

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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HUANG HUA ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Discusses Foreign Policy

OW041606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 4 (XINHUA) -- "China never attaches herself to any big power or group of powers, nor yields to pressure from any big power."

This was reaffirmed here today by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Reiterating China's foreign policy expounded by Hu Yaobang, who is now general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in his report to the 12th National Congress of the party, Huang Hua said: "We adhere to an independent foreign policy. In developing relations with other countries, we are always guided by the five principles, namely, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. More particularly, we will unite with countries of the Third World and join hands with all other countries and forces working for peace to combat hegemonism and maintain world peace."

"We Chinese people cherish our own independence and sovereign rights which we won only after protracted struggles," Huang Hua said. "We are firmly opposed to hegemonism. At the same time we declare to the whole world that under no circumstances will China seek hegemony."

He said: "The Chinese Government is willing to develop normal relations with any country as long as it truly respects China's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, abides by the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect, and demonstrates with actual deeds and not by mere words that it is not hostile to China and does not threaten China's security."

Huang Hua said: "Our modernization programme is based on the principle of independence and self-reliance. At the same time we will continue to adhere firmly to our policy of opening to the outside world. We are ready to develop trade ties, economic cooperation and scientific-technological exchanges with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

Speaks on Peace, Security

OW041620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 4 (XINHUA) -- "The overriding task of the people of the world is to combat hegemonism and maintain international peace," pointed out Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation, in his statement at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly here today.

Huang Hua, who is Chinese foreign minister, said: "The international scene is far from being relaxed, but has become more turbulent and tense during the past year. "While the hitherto unresolved old issues of the world have become more complicated, new problems keep cropping up on the horizon."

He said: "The menace to the peace and security of the world today originates mainly from imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. The quest for hegemony by the superpowers and the resultant global rivalry between them are the main source of the unrest and turmoil in the world."

"While the focus of their global strategies remains in Europe, the developments in recent years indicate that the main sphere of contention between the superpowers is in the Third World," he said.

However, he said, "we are convinced that so long as the people of the world are truly united and wage resolute struggles, world peace can be preserved."

He expressed the hope that the United Nations will uphold justice and play a greater role in maintaining world peace and international security and in promoting the growth of world economy.

"However," he said, "events over a period of time indicate that the role of the United Nations has been eroding. This is chiefly because certain countries have abused their veto power, by-passed the United Nations on a number of issues or refused to implement its resolutions. In his report on the work of the organization, the secretary-general has pointed to the problems and difficulties confronting the United Nations, and has made some suggestions to uphold the principles of the charter which merit our consideration. We appreciate and support the efforts of the secretary-general and also hope that certain permanent members of the Security Council will show a more cooperative approach."

#### Views National Independence

OWO41638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 4 (XINHUA) -- "World peace and security can be maintained only if the rights to independence and existence of nations are firmly safeguarded. These two aspects cannot be separated," stressed Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation, in his statement at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly today.

Huang Hua expounded China's views on the issues of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Lebanon, Southern Africa and Malvinas (Falklands) Islands as well as the Korean question.

#### On Afghanistan and Kampuchea

Huang Hua said: "The question of Afghanistan and the question of Kampuchea have not yet been settled and have again been inscribed on the agenda of the current session. This is because the Soviet Union and Soviet-supported Vietnam have continued to subject Afghanistan and Kampuchea under their respective military occupation and refused thus far to withdraw their aggressor troops therefrom."

He said: "Not long ago, the three Kampuchean patriotic forces resisting Vietnamese aggression agreed among themselves and formed the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk." "This is an encouraging major development in the Kampuchean situation," he noted.

He pointed out: "Since the question of Kampuchea has resulted from Vietnam's armed aggression, there can be no genuine settlement of this question until Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea."

"Any 'political solution' that accepts the status quo created by Vietnam's aggression at the expense of Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty would be contrary to the United Nations Charter and the norms of international relations and, therefore, are inadmissible," he said.

Huang Hua said: "The same applies to the question of Afghanistan."



"We maintain that the resolutions of three consecutive sessions of the General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan must be strictly implemented. The Soviet Union must unconditionally pull out all its troops from Afghanistan. The Afghan people should be allowed to determine their own destiny free from any outside interference. Afghanistan must regain the status of an independent and non-aligned state. That is the only feasible way to settle the question of Afghanistan."

#### On the Lebanese Situation

Huang Hua condemned Israel for its aggression against Lebanon and its atrocities in massacring the Palestinians and Lebanese civilians. He said "the United States cannot shirk its responsibility for this since it has always shielded and abetted the Israeli aggressors."

Huang Hua said: "How the Lebanese situation and the Palestinian question are treated involves respect for a state's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and recognition of a nation's rights to existence and self-determination. This is also a question bearing on peace in the Middle East and international security as a whole."

China joins all other countries in firmly supporting the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion, he declared.

He pointed out: "The question of Palestine is at the core of the Middle East issue." "Any proposal or formula designed to exclude the PLO from the settlement of the Middle East question would be wrong and unworkable." Huang Hua said: "The plan put forward at the twelfth Arab summit conference held recently in Fes, Morocco, provides a good basis for a fair and reasonable settlement of the questions of Palestine and Middle East."

"In our view," he said, "to achieve peace in the Middle East, Israel must evacuate the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; the Palestinian people must regain their national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own state; and the rights to independence and existence of all countries in the Middle East should be respected. The most urgent task now is to stop Israel's aggression against Lebanon."

He said: "The United Nations organization and all the countries and peoples who cherish peace and uphold justice should act promptly and take effective measures to compel Israel to withdraw all its troops from Lebanon immediately and unconditionally."

#### On Southern Africa

Huang Hua said: "With the backing and connivance of a superpower, the South African authorities have intensified their racist policies. They have continued their illegal occupation of Namibia and made repeated armed provocations against and military incursions into neighbouring countries, thereby posing a direct threat to the security and stability of the region."

He pointed out "we maintain that according to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, Namibia should immediately achieve genuine national independence on the basis of territorial integrity and national unity; South Africa's apartheid system should be completely abolished; and the international community should apply effective comprehensive sanctions against the South African authorities."

He reiterated China's firm support for the just struggle of the African people, particularly the Namibian and South African people, until they win final victory.

## On the Question of Malvinas Islands

Huang Hua said: "The question of the Malvinas Islands remains unsolved despite the termination of the war. It is a reminder that although the cause of national liberation has won great victories throughout the world in the post-war period, the process of decolonization has not yet been completed."

He said: "Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands should be respected by the international community." He expressed the hope that the parties concerned will seek a just and reasonable solution to this question by peaceful negotiations.

## On the Korean Question

Huang Hua declared: "The Chinese Government firmly supports the positive proposals put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We firmly support President Kim Il-song's proposal for establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo."

He said: "We always hold that in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the 'United Nations Command' must be dissolved immediately in accordance with Resolution 3390b adopted at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, all U.S. military forces must be withdrawn from South Korea, and the Korean armistice agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement through negotiations between the parties concerned."

## Urges Economic Negotiations

OWO41650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation, today expressed the hope that the current U.N. General Assembly session will surmount obstacles and make real progress on the launching of global negotiations on economic issues.

Speaking at the 37th U.N. General Assembly session here today, Huang Hua said: "At present, many Third World countries are faced with deepening economic difficulties. Certain major developed countries have tried to shift their own economic difficulties onto the Third World countries and have cut back their development assistance, thus further straining North-South economic relations. The developing countries have pressed for the launching of global negotiations with a view to improving North-South relations and establishing a new international economic order. But, 'owing to obstruction by a major power, no agreement on the launching of global negotiations has yet been reached,' he added.

He said: "The international community faces the important task of improving North-South economic relations through global negotiations." "We hope that the current session will surmount obstacles and make real progress towards the launching of global negotiations," he added.

While praising the Third World countries for promoting "South-South cooperation" among themselves, Huang Hua said: "There are unlimited potentials for developing inner-Third World cooperation. This will be highly beneficial. This kind of cooperation is an important means for the developing countries to strengthen their self-reliance both individually and collectively. It has also a vital strategic role of helping to break down the existing inequitable international economic relationship and replace it with a new international economic order."

He continued: "The restructuring of the old international economic order is a demand of the time which the Third World countries are bound to raise after they have won political independence. Political independence cannot be consolidated or sustained without economic independence. Regardless of all the obstructions from imperialism and hegemonism, the Third World countries will persist in the just struggle to restructure the old international economic order until final victory.

He said: "The emergence of the Third World on the international arena after World War II is an event of primary importance of our time." He added: "Their joint struggle has, to a great extent, changed the situation in which the superpowers could arbitrarily manipulate the destiny of the world. Events show that unity means strength. We are convinced that so long as we Third World countries can seek a reasonable settlement to our own differences and disputes through peaceful consultations in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation and of seeking common ground while reserving the differences, and so long as we can close our ranks and work for our common cause, we will be better able to control our own destiny and promote the progress of world history. As a member of the Third World, China will continue to play her part by further expanding her friendly cooperation with other Third World countries and peoples."

#### PRC DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS MARK NATIONAL DAY

OW031642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Receptions were held by Chinese diplomatic missions in Pyongyang, Islamabad, Paris and Accra to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet in the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang on the evening of September 30 which was attended by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Foreign Minister Ho Tam and other ranking party and government officials of Korea. On the evening of October 1, the Chinese ambassador gave reception in honor of diplomatic envoys of foreign countries accredited to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In Islamabad, Pakistan President Ziaul Haq attended the reception given by Chinese Ambassador Wang Chuanbin on October 3. Over 400 guests, including high-ranking military officers and cabinet ministers, were present on the occasion. Chinese consul general in Karachi Wang Disan gave a reception on September 30.

In Paris, 1,350 guests were present at the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang on September 30: among them were French Cabinet ministers, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais and diplomatic envoys of other countries to France.

In Accra, over 200 guests attended the reception given by Dong Xuelin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy on October 1. Among them were ranking military officers and government officials.

In Washington, 400 Chinese residents, Americans of Chinese origin and American friends gathered on the evening of October 2 to celebrate the 33rd founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ILICHEV'S BEIJING VISIT

## KYODO Report

OW041239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing Oct 4 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev flew into Beijing by a special plane Sunday for talks with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen on Sino-Soviet relations, a reliable East European source here disclosed Monday. Ilichev is accompanied by M.S. Kapitsa, chief of the First Far Eastern Division of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, according to the source.

Some watchers say the fact that the Soviet negotiators flew into Beijing by a special plane shows the Soviet Union pins strong expectations on the Beijing talks.

The East European source believes that Ilichev may have had some contacts with the Chinese side on Monday, including a courtesy call, though there might be no official talks the same day.

Kapitsa, a division chief in charge of Chinese affairs, already visited Beijing in May as a private friend of Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov.

Kapitsa reportedly then met with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to prepare for the Sino-Soviet negotiations at the vice ministerial level this time.

So far, both Beijing and Moscow have not announced how long the talks will last and other details. But the East European source believed that both sides will have an exchange of views on a wide range of issues, including the Kampuchean and Afghanistan problems as well as bilateral relations.

Both sides are expected to decide official topics for the discussion for normalizing Beijing-Moscow relations through the prior broad exchange of views, the source predicts.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry refused to disclose even when the [word indistinct] will be started. But the East European source said if both sides can reach accord on some issues, the agreed part may be announced later.

Previously, the two countries started the vice ministerial talks on improving their relations in Moscow on October 17, 1979 and six rounds of talks had been held until November 30 the same year. More rounds of talks are scheduled to be held in Beijing, but were suspended later in 1979 as China lodged a protest with Moscow over the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

The Sino-Soviet talks follow recent signs of efforts on both sides for improving their relations.

At the Chinese Communist Party congress last month, Party Chairman Hu Yaobang announced a diplomatic shift toward improving China's strained relations with Moscow, though he repeated China's preconditions which the Soviet must accept before a reconciliation can occur.

In a quick response, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev showed a positive attitude in his speech in Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, on September 26.

Last Saturday, the Soviet Central Television Office broadcast a series of programs introducing China on the occasion of the Chinese national holiday, indicating the Soviet emphasis on a friendly stance toward China.



## AFP Report

OW050451 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 5 Oct 82

[By Charles Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Oct. 5 (AFP) -- China and the Soviet Union are expected to resume talks on bilateral relations today, nearly three years after their last major discussions were suspended, Western diplomats said here today.

But the talks between the rival communist giants, enemies for two decades, were shrouded in absolute secrecy. Neither the Chinese nor Soviets here would divulge any details.

The Beijing authorities refused to go beyond the brief official statement issued here yesterday announcing the arrival of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev for "consultations" with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Beijing broke off the last major talks between the two countries -- on normalization of relations -- in January of 1980 to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan a month before.

Western sources here said that Mr. Ilichev, an old hand in dealing with Sino-Soviet questions who led the Soviet delegation at the last normalization talks, arrived here Sunday aboard a special plane.

There was no indication immediately available on the length of the "consultations" between Mr. Ilichev and Mr. Qian.

Western diplomats here believed that there was no specific agenda for the talks between Mr. Ilichev and Mr. Qian, who was attached to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow in the early 1960's.

The Chinese press made no mention of the Sino-Soviet discussions and did not even report the presence of Mr. Ilichev in Beijing.

GROMYKO SPEAKS TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

OW021250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko declared here today that the United States would not be allowed to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Addressing the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly today, the Soviet foreign minister accused the United States of being obsessed with "the idea that it has to be number one militarily." "Huge sums are being allocated for building up the U.S. war machine, and the pyramid of weapons is getting higher and higher," he said.

Gromyko's address followed by one day a speech by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in which he accused the Soviet Union of brutalizing Afghanistan and intervening in many countries through surrogates to "create a new era of colonialism."

Gromyko totally rejected the U.S. proposals concerning limitation of strategic nuclear weapons and reduction of medium range missiles in Europe. He accused the United States of trying to impose on Moscow a "one-sided solution that would run counter to the security interests of the USSR and its allies." The U.S. "lopsided approach", he said, "promises no hope for success" of the arms limitation talks.

But, he affirmed the Soviet readiness to enter into a number of international and bilateral agreements with the United States on general nuclear test bans, nuclear arms limitation and the non-use of force "involving any types of weapons."

Attacking the recent U.S. Middle East initiative, the Soviet foreign minister said "the so-called Washington initiative focuses everything on the security of Israel alone, and its interests are made prevalent, with the United States itself, naturally, maintaining its arrogant and unjustified claims to a leading role in the Middle East affairs."

Gromyko talked about the non-use of force in international relations. But observers noticed that he did not utter a word on the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, which lie at the core of these two problems.

Instead, Gromyko reiterated the Soviet argument that to solve the Afghan question "one thing is required, that is to stop the armed intervention from outside against Afghanistan and not to interfere in the internal affairs" of that country.

He also declared that his country "resolutely sides with" Vietnam, Laos and the Vietnamese nurtured regime in Phnom Penh and "is rendering and will continue to render them necessary assistance and support."

Referring to the situation in the Far East, the Soviet foreign minister said "the Soviet Union is prepared to seek, together with all the Far Eastern states, ways of enhancing the security of the situation in that region."

The Soviet foreign minister submitted two proposals: One is called "immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests" pending the signing of a treaty on a complete ban on nuclear arms, and the other, "multiplying efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and to ensure a safe development of nuclear energy". He requested that these two proposals be included in the agenda of the current U.N. session.

As the Soviet foreign minister spoke, around 700 demonstrators gathered outside the U.N. headquarters in protest against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. They chanted: "Afghanistan: land of freedom!" "U.N. wake up, stop Soviet killers!" and "Stop Soviet chemical warfare in Afghanistan!". The green and white banners of the protesters read: "They can kill us but they can't conquer us!"



FURTHER REPORT ON SUZUKI SPEECH TO CPPCC

OW011201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki made a speech this morning in the CPPCC auditorium at the invitation of the CPPCC National Committee to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. His speech was entitled "Rich and Colorful Exchanges and Unshakable Friendship."

Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, spoke first at the gathering.

He said: It was on this very rostrum that the late Mr Masayoshi Ohira, our respected old and good friend, made a splendid speech 3 years ago, leaving a profound impression on us. Today we find it a special honor to have the opportunity to gather here to hear Prime Minister Suzuki, a close friend of Mr Ohira's.

Liu Lantao said: "This year is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. In the past decade, the two governments and peoples of China and Japan have, in accordance with the principles and spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship, constantly developed the relations of friendship and cooperation by overcoming difficulties and obstructions. The 10-year friendship adds a brilliant page in the annals of the 2,000 years of exchanges between China and Japan and lays a valuable foundation for the friendship between the two peoples to last from generation to generation."

He pointed out: On the occasion of our commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to China and his speech will be of great significance to the consolidation and development of the relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister Suzuki began his speech amid warm applause.

He said: On 29 September 10 years ago Japan and China ended the long-term abnormal state and opened a new chapter in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. The normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries opened a broad road for friendly exchanges, contacts and discussions that the two people had longed for. Recalling the past, we are deeply impressed by the arduous efforts made by the personages concerned of Japan and China in various historical periods. Today, I would like to express my deep respect for his excellency, the late Chairman Mao, and for the great contributions made by him and others of the older generation. In particular, his excellency, the late Premier Zhou Enlai, who was deeply respected and loved by the Chinese people, worked hard day and night in the spirit of "seeking a common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones." This is known to the broad masses of Japanese people. At that time, I was chairman of the Executive Council of the Liberal Democratic Party. I did what little I could to unify the views within our party. But what I did cannot be compared with the efforts made by Premier Zhou, and I can imagine the arduousness of Premier Zhou's efforts. On this memorable occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, I want to reiterate the spirit and principles of the historically significant joint statement. I am determined to further strengthen the relations between our two countries.

Reviewing the glorious course of friendly cooperation between the two countries in the past decade, Prime Minister Suzuki said: In the past 10 years, conspicuous results have been achieved in all fields of Japan-China relations.

The governments of the two countries have signed agreements of practical significance as well as a peace and friendship treaty. In addition, they have constantly exchanged views and promoted mutual understanding through meetings of government officials and through other channels. They have also expanded their exchanges and cooperation in the economic, cultural, academic and other fields. In the past 10 years, trade volume between the two countries have increased 10 times from U.S. \$1.1 billion to U.S. \$10.4 billion; the number of people who participated in mutual exchanges has increased from 9,000 to 130,000, a 140-fold increase. This has laid a foundation for enduring friendly relations. Now our two countries will enter the stage in which to develop relations by leaps and bounds toward a new common goal. As his excellency Premier Zhao Ziyang said during his recent visit to Japan: There are favorable geographical and human factors for Sino-Japanese relations as well as the factor of good timing.

Prime Minister Suzuki stressed: In the present severe international situation, Japan and China, both located in Asia, should commit themselves first to contributing their share to peace and stability in the Asian region. A fairly stable situation has prevailed in east Asia in recent years. This is because Japan and China have attached great importance to their relations with neighboring countries and have expanded their bilateral relations. We will keep up this effort in the future. The significance of Japan-China relations and the role they are supposed to play are not confined to Asia. Japan and China should, proceeding from their own positions, cooperate and make concerted efforts in handling many current issues such as the threat to world peace, the tremendous difficulties facing the international economy and the conflict of interests between the South and the North. Japan and China should continue to safeguard and develop the friendly relations so as to make positive contributions to world peace and stability.

He said: After the world war, Japan formulated the peace constitution in 1946 based on its reflection of the past. This constitution states: "The Japanese people aspire for permanent peace...[ellipsis as received] are determined to trust the justice and good faith of the people of all peace-loving nations and to preserve their own security and existence." Since then our country has consistently upheld peace as our national policy and has kept to the position of never becoming a military power. This national policy also reflects the Japanese people's common aspiration. It will never change even if the international situation becomes tense and tumultuous.

He said: China is also a peace-loving country. Your country has combined patriotism and internationalism into one and has taken this as the basic principle of your foreign policy in handling the current volatile international relations. I highly appraise this independent and self-reliant foreign policy of your country. I believe that the cooperation between Japan and China based on this principled stand is a key to solving the problems facing the international community at present. He said: Compared with the task bestowed on the Japan-China friendship and cooperation, what we have achieved in this respect in the past decade is insignificant. This is only the first step in the development of Japan-China friendship, a 1,000-year old endeavor. We should work as enthusiastically as the promoters of the friendship and surmount any difficulty we may encounter on the road of advance.

Prime Minister Suzuki said: Recently, the issue of our country's history textbooks has drawn your stern criticism. Japan has always adhered to the Sino-Japanese joint statement and devoted itself to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This is our consistent policy. It is very necessary to properly display the spirit and principles of the joint statement in all aspects of Sino-Japanese relations. I readily regard it as our bounded duty to make serious efforts to tackle the textbook issue.

I firmly believe that the settlement of the issue will surely firm and consolidate the foundation of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Discussing China's modernization program, Prime Minister Suzuki said: The program is a great cause uniting the strength of 1 billion people under a common goal and a great experiment never seen in the history of mankind. The difficulties you are facing are beyond imagination. However, during this visit I have seen the vigor and hard work with which the Chinese people are accomplishing their great cause of national construction. I have no doubt that this great cause will certainly succeed.

Prime Minister Suzuki pointed out: Since the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, sound progress has been made in the economic relations between the two countries. To my knowledge, two electrified railroads, 580 kilometers in total length, will be completed several years from now as a result of Sino-Japanese cooperation. One leads from Yanzhou to Shijiusuo and the other from Beijing to Qinhuangdao. In addition to the railroads, the harbor construction projects in Shijiusuo and Qinhuangdao will successively also be completed. The completion of those construction projects will improve and perfect basic industrial facilities and promote the development of China's national economy. At the same time, it will also help expand the economic relations between China and Japan. The "Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital" is a specific example of our economic and technical cooperation. Yesterday I visited the construction site and saw Chinese and Japanese technicians cordially helping each other and working shoulder to shoulder. It was a scene of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation. The hospital will be a model hospital combining our modern Western medicine with your long standing traditional Chinese medicine. It will play an important role in improving public health of your country. At the same time, it will also help promote Japan's medical development.

He said: The Sino-Japanese cooperation, in keeping with China's modernization program, is yielding firm results. I guarantee that in the future Japan will continue to actively cooperate with China for the sake of China's modernization program. I am pleased to see the growing economic exchanges between Japan and China. I highly appreciate the policy of opening to the outside world adopted by your country. At the same time, I also expect that all policies and measures your country has adopted in foreign economic relations will ensure prolonged continuity and stability.

Prime Minister Suzuki affirmed the principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and prolonged stability" between the two countries put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang during his visit to Japan.

He said: I greatly appreciate these principles, and at the same time I would like to have them applied in all fields of friendly exchanges between the two countries.

Prime Minister Suzuki mentioned the Japanese mountaineer who recently returned to Japan after being rescued by Sichuan peasants and was hospitalized.

He said: The profound sentiments and friendship displayed by thousands of Chinese friends saved Hiroya Matsuda's life. As a fellow countryman of Matsuda, I would like to take this opportunity to once again express my heartfelt thanks to all the Chinese friends who spared no effort to rescue the Japanese youth and provided medical care to him. I firmly believe that only these spontaneous friendly feelings can establish unshakable friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people. I wish to convey the Japanese people's heartfelt thanks to the Chinese foster parents who raised the Japanese children left behind in China after the miserable war. Disregarding difficulties, you raised them as your own children. Your kindness is true testimony to the friendly relations between the two countries.

He said: Friendly exchanges between the people of Japan and China are developing like river water that flows with irresistible force and they have broad prospects. However, they must stand the test of time in order to consolidate the foundation of the unshakable relationship of trust between the two countries. In the meantime, if we get intoxicated by the friendly atmosphere, shout only empty slogans and fail to make down-to-earth efforts, we probably will be unable to make the Sino-Japanese friendly relations, despite their broad prospects, yield the anticipated results. Even person-to-person relations of unshakable friendship and trust must undergo many trials. Much greater efforts must be made to develop such relations between countries. Only through the unremitting efforts of many generations and through rich and varied exchanges can unshakable friendly relations be established between Japan and China.

He said: Small streams form the fountainhead of the Huanghe River which rapidly flows into the sea through a vast area of fertile land. Sea water evaporates to form clouds which in turn create rains over the fountainhead of the river. This ceaseless cycle enables living things to grow on the vast north China plain. I am firmly convinced that the friendship between the peoples of the two countries will keep its unlimited vitality forever like a river and that the relations between the two countries will be unshakable.

In conclusion, Prime Minister Suzuki said: Both Japan and China are ancient countries and the desire of the peoples of the two countries to seek "rich and varied exchanges and unshakable friendship" will be everlasting. It is said that the king of Tang in ancient China engraved on a stone bathing tub the motto "if one day you can renovate yourself, do so from day to day. Let it be daily renovation." We should make unremitting efforts to make the friendly relations between the peoples of Japan and China become better and better each day, just as the motto says. To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China today, let us make the determination to further strengthen the relationship between the two countries.

Present at the gathering to listen to Suzuki's speech were Hu Ziang, Yang Xiufeng, Zhou Peiyuan and Qian Changzhao, vice chairmen of the CPPCC national committee; Peng Youjin and Luo Hanxian, deputy secretary generals of the CPPCC national committee; Wu Xueqian, vice foreign minister; Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan; responsible persons of various government departments concerned, of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and of Beijing Municipality; and some 1,000 persons from various circles.

Also present were Mrs Suzuki; dietmen accompanying Prime Minister Suzuki on the visit, Eiji Monaka, Takeshi Hamano, Sunhei Tsukahara and Tomoo Ie; and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori and his wife.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW251321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today met with a delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade led by Toshio Doko with Yoshihiro Inayama as adviser.

In their conversation, Zhao Ziyang praised the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade for its contributions to Sino-Japanese economic and technical cooperation and exchanges in the past years.

He said Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is due to arrive here tomorrow for a visit to China. The Chinese Government and people are ready to give him a warm welcome. "I am looking forward to meeting with him," the Chinese premier added.

Zhao Ziyang said China's economy is gradually improving. The situation in agriculture has been fairly good. The market is well stocked."



"This represents a great change in market conditions which for many years was marked by a shortage of commodities. The market situation is the best since the 1950's.

Zhao Ziyang said the past decade saw a great expansion in Sino-Japanese economic co-operation. The need to cooperate will remain and the prospects are very good. He expressed the hope that the two sides will try to find more channels and forms of cooperation.

Toshio Doko said his delegation has had extensive contacts with leading members of Chinese economic and trade departments and exchanged views with them on further steps to be taken to develop the economic cooperation between the two countries. He is satisfied with the results of the discussion which, he said, are better than expected.

He said the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade will strengthen its economic cooperation with China on the basis of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-term stability. Both governmental and non-governmental organizations in Japan are working for more economic cooperation and exchanges with China, he said.

Yoshihiro Inayama also said he looks forward to greater cooperation to speed up the development of China's economy.

Present at the meeting were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

Toshio Doko and his party left here for home this afternoon.

#### BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE BANKING DELEGATION

OW271247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met a delegation from the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan led by Binsuke Sugiura, chairman of the board of the bank, here this afternoon. He discussed with the Japanese visitors some questions on economic management.

Ma Hong, president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, was present.

The Japanese economists and specialists, who arrived here on September 23, have been invited to visit China and give lectures.

#### LIAO CHENGZI MEETS JAPAN'S SAKURAUCHI 28 SEP

OW281802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with Yoshio Sakurachi, Japanese minister of foreign affairs.

SRV FORCES SAID TO CONTINUE PROVOCATIONS

OW041220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- Even during the period of our National Day, the Vietnamese forces still did not stop their armed provocations on our Guangxi border.

At 0835 on 1 October, Vietnamese troops opened fire on the Faka mountain area in Guangxi. At 1500 on the same day, Vietnamese troops fired with heavy machineguns at Huang Yingcai, a commune member of the Lihuo production brigade, Tanasan Commune, Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County, Guangxi, while he was driving a tractor on a highway on our side of the border.

At 1635 on 2 October, when Li Zhaomin, a commune member of the Tansan Commune in Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County, was riding on a bicycle on a street in Tansan, Vietnamese troops fired at him, and bullets missed him by about a meter.

Between 0755 and 0807 on 3 October, Vietnamese troops strafed commune members working in the field at Naleng Village of the Tansan Commune. At 1103 on the same day, Vietnamese troops strafed a street in Tansan with heavy machineguns.

SIHANOUK DEMANDS SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW010120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, today demanded the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation forces from his homeland.

Delivering his first statement to the U.N. General Assembly since the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, President Sihanouk noted that Vietnam's announcement of "partial retreat" of its forces from Kampuchea was not in any way sufficient. He said that "as a matter of fact, many fresh troops have been recently sent from Vietnam into Kampuchea to reinforce the Vietnamese occupation forces."

The prince said that as long as Vietnam refuses to pull out its troops, his government "will oppose with all its forces the politics of fait accompli".

He pointed out that Vietnam had been frequently using chemical weapons, especially toxic gas, against the resistance fighters and the villagers who had escaped its control.

In his statement, Sihanouk rejected Vietnam's proposal for an "international conference to consider the security, the peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia", saying his government can't accept the arrangement of another conference by Vietnam "profiting from the support of the Soviet Union and the allies of this great power".

He pointed out that the "international conference" proposed by Vietnam would logically mean side-tracking and avoiding the central issue of Kampuchea, "because delegates to such a conference would find themselves, right from the start, required to recognize, de facto, the puppet regime of Heng Samrin functioning under the orders of Hanoi and Moscow."

He continued that no international conference was imaginable if the first item on the agenda did not deal with the situation in Kampuchea and did not seek to put an end to the Vietnamese occupation of his country. "If this problem is not dealt with and resolved, there is really nothing to discuss, there is but to bend the knee before the 'diktat' of Hanoi and Moscow," he stressed.

Declaring that to take up arms is the only option to protect Kampuchea's national sovereignty, Sihanouk said: "Weak or not we have the sacred duty to struggle with all our forces against the occupying power."



He went on to say: "We ask nothing from others. We ask but restoration of our national sovereignty, our territorial integrity, and once that is achieved, we solemnly commit ourselves to live in perfect, peaceful co-existence with all our neighbors -- and amongst the first with Vietnam -- as with all other countries who respect us, no matter what their political and social systems may be."

On the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, President Sihanouk said that "contrary to certain false allegations, our government is not a government in exile. All its members live and fight in the interior of our national territory, side by side with our heroic fighters."

He stated that despite the efforts of a powerful Vietnamese army in control of Kampuchean territory, "we have liberated and solidly held large zones not only near the Thai frontier, but also in several regions of the southwest and the northeast of our country."

The prince proclaimed before the assembly that "in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations, that as soon as Vietnam has totally withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea, all will be possible in friendship between our two countries."

He announced that his government is ready to sign with Vietnam a treaty of peace and non-aggression implying the recognition and respect for territorial integrity of the two neighboring nations within their present frontiers.

Concluding, he said: "This is a just proposal I make today to the leaders and to the people of Vietnam in the name of our coalition government."

Khieu Samphan, vice-president in charge of foreign affairs, and Prime Minister Son Sann attended today's assembly. During Sihanouk's speech, about 600 Kampucheans demonstrated outside the U.N. headquarters in protest against the Vietnamese occupation of their country.

#### HUANG HUA ATTENDS SIHANOUK UN RECEPTION

OW050808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Norodom Sihanouk, president and head of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife gave a reception this evening at Harley Hotel in New York City.

Among some 500 guests present were foreign ministers of a number of countries, including Huang Hua, state counsellor and foreign minister of China, and U.N. officials, including Bi Jilong, under-secretary-general of Department of Technical Cooperation for development, and Aly Teymour, U.N. chief of protocol.

Vice-President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann of Democratic Kampuchea were also present.

EMBASSIES GIVE NATIONAL DAY RECEPTIONS

OW020750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Heads of Chinese diplomatic missions in Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Mongolia have given receptions in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Chen Shuliang held a reception last night, with over 640 attendants -- the highest record number for a Chinese National-Day reception since China established diplomatic relations with Romania.

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Peng Guangwei held a reception on September 30, and more than 300 people attended the reception.

Chinese Ambassadors to Hungary and Mongolia, Feng Yujiu and Meng Ying, and Chinese Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic Li Qiangfen, held receptions respectively on October 1 or September 29.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassies in Poland and Czechoslovakia Xiang Zhongpu and Chen Tie gave receptions respectively on September 30.

ROMANIAN CONSUMER DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Meets Chen Muhua

OW031306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with a Romanian delegation of consumers' cooperatives here this evening.

The delegation is led by Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Federation of Romanian Consumers' Cooperatives.

Present on the occasion were Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Wang Houde, chairman of the board of directors of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

After the meeting, Chen Muhua hosted a banquet in honor of the Romanian guests.

Meets Wan Li

OW041548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, met here in Zhongnanhai this afternoon with the Romanian delegation of consumers' cooperatives.

The Romanian delegation is led by Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Federation of Romanian Consumers' Cooperatives.

Wan Li and Niculescu spoke highly of the close relations between the two parties and the two countries of China and Romania. Both said they hoped for more exchanges between supply and marketing cooperatives of the two countries.

Referring to the situation in China's countryside, Wan Li said that with the development of agricultural production, peasants have more farm and sideline products. Thus new and higher demands have been set on the countryside commerce to do a good job in organizing the purchase and circulation of those products.

Present on the occasion were Liu Yi, minister of commerce; Wang Houde, chairman of the board of directors of the All-China federation of supply and marketing cooperatives; and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, met with Niculescu this morning.

The Romanian delegation arrived here September 27, at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives. During its stay in China, the delegation visited Chengdu and Xian, and will leave for home soon.

#### DENG LIQUN SEES OFF DELEGATION TO ROMANIA

OW300825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Li Jianqing, lecturer of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy director of the research center of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and his party left here for Romania by air this morning.

They were seen off at the airport by Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

#### YANG DEZHI FETES SFYR DEFENSE DELEGATION

OW011654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, talked with and gave a banquet to a Yugoslav local defense delegation in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

The Yugoslav delegation led by Lieutenant General Metodije Stevanovski, deputy chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, came here September 29, at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense.

In his toast, He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the P.L.A., said: "Our two peoples and two armies are closely related to each other by our same historical experiences and common cause. The friendly cooperation between our two armies have developed soundly in recent years. We will make further efforts in strengthening our friendship."

Stevanovski said the relations between the two countries, especially between the two armies, are seeing continued development. The exchanges of visits by delegations from the two countries will further promote the friendly relations between the two countries, he said.

Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, was present at the banquet.

The Yugoslav delegation will leave here tomorrow for China's northeast to study China's militia.

THIRD QUARTER SHIPPING PLAN OVERFULFILLED

OW041447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- The shipping units and harbors directly under the Ministry of Communications overfulfilled the ministry's cargo shipping plan and freight handling plan for the 3d quarter. The cargo shipping plan was fulfilled 4 days ahead of schedule while the freight handling plan was fulfilled 7 days ahead of schedule.

The work performance of the workers and staff of the units directly under the Ministry of Communications was particularly outstanding in September. They seriously implemented the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress in actively undertaking their shipping tasks. As a result, they overfulfilled the 3d quarter's cargo shipping plan by 8 percent and overfulfilled the freight handling plan by 12 percent. They also overfulfilled the transportation plans for major supplies, such as coal and petroleum, particularly coal transportation. In order to ensure coal supplies to industries and consumers in various east China provinces and cities, harbors such as Qinhuangdao, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Pukou and Hankou have made efforts to speed up the unloading of coal from railways and loading of coal onto ships. In the 3d quarter, they transported 9.27 million tons of coal and thus overfulfilled the coal transport plan by 12 percent.

PROVINCIAL LEADERS PROPAGATE CONGRESS GUIDELINES

OW041407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA) -- According to reports from a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, party and government leading cadres are taking the lead in studying, explaining and publicizing documents of the 12th party congress, making the program and strategic goal of the 12th party congress known to every household, using the guidelines of the 12th party congress to unify the thinking of the whole party and the people of the whole country and inspiring the people to strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held an 8-day enlarged meeting to organize members of the municipal party committee and principal responsible cadres of the municipal government's departments, commissions, offices and bureaus to study documents of the 12th party congress. At the meeting, Duan Junyi called on leading cadres at various levels to take the lead in studying the documents well, be sure to thoroughly understand the documents, carry out the goals set by the 12th party congress in the light of the situation in each department and unit and make contributions to creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Since the close of the 12th party congress, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee has successively held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee and a meeting of responsible cadres who are also party members in the entire city to transmit and study the guidelines of the 12th party congress. Chen Guodong explained and publicized the guidelines of the 12th party congress to all the party members, cadres and masses in the city through television and radio broadcasts, calling on the people in Shanghai to conscientiously study the 12th party congress documents and contribute to the accomplishment of the program and goals set by the 12th party congress.

At a meeting of all party members who are also leading cadres in Tianjin held by the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, Chen Weida said that while it is necessary to give some guidance and compile and print some propaganda materials for the study of 12th party congress documents, the major efforts must be concentrated on intensive study of the original texts of the documents, and not on other materials without the documents themselves.



The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee has run a class to study the 12th party congress documents attended by secretaries and propaganda department directors of all municipal, prefectural and county party committees in the region and principal responsible persons of various departments of units directly under the regional party committee.

In his talk at a meeting of party members who are also leading cadres in Hubei Province, Chen Pixian expounded the great significance of the new party constitution's stipulation of "a high degree of ideological and political unity" as an essential requirement to the whole party. He pointed out that an important understanding Hubei Province has gained in work and practice since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee is that only when we identify ourselves with the Central Committee ideologically and politically can we advance and continually win victories in work.

When transmitting the guidelines of the 12th party congress to cadres at the provincial, prefectural and county levels in Jiangsu Province, Xu Jiatun called on them to deeply understand the 12th party congress documents, conscientiously study the characteristics of China's socialist construction in the light of Jiangsu's realities, do a good job in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, strengthen socialist democracy and party-building, enhance their consciousness and raise the leadership standard of party committees at various levels.

The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of principal leading cadres in various fields at and above the county level from the entire province. Ren Zhongyi explained and publicized the 12th party congress documents at the meeting.

At a standing committee meeting and an enlarged standing committee meeting of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, Yang Yichen and others transmitted the guidelines of the 12th party congress and talked about their personal experience at the 12th party congress and understanding of the documents of the congress in the light of the realities.

On the day after their return to Changchun, Zing Xiaochu and others transmitted the guidelines of the 12th party congress to standing committee members of the provincial party committee and party member cadres of organizations directly under the provincial party committee at an enlarged standing committee meeting of the provincial party committee, at which they also talked about their own profound experiences and called on the whole province to bring about an upsurge in studying 12th party congress documents.

After his return to Xining, Liang Buting began to study and discuss the guidelines of the 12th party congress together with standing committee members and responsible persons of various departments of the provincial party committee.

#### AIR FORCE LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN BEIJING CLEANUP

OW050646 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- During the National Day period over 20,000 commanders and fighters of the PLA Air Force organs and troops stationed in Beijing and of the Beijing Garrison Command were active in the capital's public places doing things for the convenience of the people.

On 30 September over 10,000 commanders and fighters of the air force walked out of their barracks and cleared up the environment of nearby neighborhoods and rural areas. Gao Houliang and Cheng Jun, respectively political commissar and deputy commander of the air force, led cadres and fighters of the air force leading organs in clearing up the "Armedmen-Civilian Friendship Road" in the western suburbs of Beijing. Ten medical groups provided medical services to the people of nearby neighborhoods and the production teams. The air force political department has sent cables to all subordinate military units defining the concrete measures for implementing the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department's conference and of the PLA General Political Department's circular.

QIN JIWEI ON SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW050359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0726 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- While studying the 12th national party congress' documents, Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, said it is necessary to have a comprehensive understanding of the principles for building a socialist spiritual civilization. He urged leaders at all levels under his command to conscientiously promote both ideological education and cultural development, with communist ideology at their core, and spare no effort in training still more revolutionary soldiers, who are educated and observe discipline and who have ideals and morality.

Qin Jiwei attended a study class held recently by the leading organ of the Beijing PLA units for cadres at regimental level and above and joined the participants in studying and discussing the 12th national party congress' documents. He summed up the study class at its final session.

On building spiritual civilization, Qin Jiwei pointed out: The report to the latest national party congress clearly laid down that communist ideology is the core of socialist spiritual civilization. It points out the way to grasp this core and persistently use communist ideology to educate, transform and bring up people.

He said: To educate people in communist ideology, it is first necessary to attach importance to theoretical education and organize cadres and fighters to study Marxist and Leninist books, Chairman Mao's writings and the history of social development, so that they will have firm belief in communism from the law of necessity of development of human society. Meanwhile, we should educate cadres and fighters to firmly implement the party's line, principles and policies, foster the communist spirit step by step in the course of practice, serve the people heart and soul, contribute to the motherland by doing their job well and fulfill various tasks as a step towards achieving the great goal of communism.

Qin Jiwei stressed: Socialist spiritual civilization, as put forward in the report to the 12th national party congress, consists of two aspects, the cultural and the ideological, permeating and promoting each other. The quality of spiritual civilization is determined by ideological education, while the cultural aspect plays an important role in ideological cultivation and cultural development. The viewpoint that negates the tremendous significance and role of cultural development in building a socialist spiritual civilization is incorrect.

He said: Having lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline is the all-round requirement for building a socialist spiritual civilization. None of our revolutionary ideals, moral code and discipline is unrelated to our society and our culture. Scientific and cultural knowledge is not only necessary for improving our army's techniques with which to master modern weapons and equipment and increasing our ability to direct modern warfare, but an important factor in heightening our awareness and moral levels. Culture is a key to the treasure of knowledge and an important condition in improving the military and political qualities of our army and its fighting strength. Chairman Mao once said: "An army without culture is a stupid army which cannot defeat its enemy."

Qin Jiwei continued: The cultural aspect, as pointed out at the 12th national party congress, refers to education, science, art and literature, public health, physical culture and other undertakings. Therefore, we cannot simply define cultural development in a small scope. To launch healthy, rich, mass cultural, recreational and sporting activities, for example, is an important task in promoting army building. It not only brings about dynamic elements in military units' day-to-day life, but helps cadres and fighters resist bourgeois ideological corrosion, boost their revolutionary spirit, mold their temperaments, and boost their state of mind. Therefore, an old saying in our military unit goes like this: A good song or a good stage show is a political lesson.



Qin Jiwei urged party committees at all levels in the Beijing PLA units to strengthen their leadership over the endeavor to build a spiritual civilization, widely propagate the purpose and great significance of building a socialist spiritual civilization, enhance the understanding of cadres and fighters of this importance, and fully mobilize their enthusiasm and consciousness in this field of endeavor. Leading cadres at all levels should play an exemplary vanguard role and leading organs are required to set an example. Continuous efforts should be made to establish models, commend the advanced, further promote spiritual civilization in a deepgoing and sustained way among the military units, and score fresh achievements in creating a new situation in building a modern, regular, revolutionary and powerful army.

#### PLA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING ON SPORTS

OWO40626 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0239 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Jinan, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department recently called a meeting of all-army advanced units in mass sports to exchange experience and to sum up and discuss army sports work with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as the guiding thought. The meeting suggested that army sports work should center around the goals of strengthening the physique of the commanders and fighters, of enhancing the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and of improving the fighting strength of the army units by laying stress on developing mass sports activities well in order to further broaden them and make them more effective.

This meeting was held from 20 to 28 September at a certain artillery regiment of the Jinan PLO units, an "advanced unit in mass sports." Representatives of 75 mass sports advanced units and cadres of cultural and sports departments of various major units throughout the army were present at the meeting. With the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as the guiding thought, the meeting broadly exchanged experience and seriously summed up and discussed army sports work. The representatives cited a host of facts to substantiate the fact that mass sports in the whole army have continued to make progress in recent years, thereby playing an important role in modernizing, regularizing and revolutionizing the army.

At the meeting, commendations and awards were presented by the General Political Department for the 75 mass sports advanced units. The experience of these advanced units has vividly shown that sports generate fighting strength. Developing sports activities actively and well will not only enrich the army's cultural life, improve the physique of the commanders and fighters and steel and cultivate a hard fighting style, but is also an important means to carry out communist ideological education among the army units and to change their mental outlook, as well as a component in developing socialist spiritual civilization.

The meeting called on all army units to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and to closely coordinate mass sports activities with educational training in army units so as to develop them in a more extensive, penetrating and sustained manner and to make still greater contributions toward fulfilling the fighting tasks put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and toward further modernizing, regularizing and revolutionizing the army.

#### CHEN MUHUA VIEWS ECONOMIC RELATIONS, TRADE

OWO20514 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said: The 12th CPC National Congress called for quadrupling China's total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. To achieve this goal, fairly great progress should be made accordingly in foreign economic relations and trade. Therefore, departments of foreign economic relations and trade should perform their domestic duties in a down-to-earth manner. She made these remarks at a recent meeting of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Chen Muhua said: Successful work in exports, the basis of foreign economic relations and trade, is the key to development in these areas. To expand exports, we should exploit our advantage, readjust the composition of commodities, improve their quality and provide more designs and variety to make export commodities readily marketable. It is necessary to cater to the needs of the international market, exploit China's advantage in natural resources and export natural resource products such as coal, petroleum, metals and nonferrous metals which are in great demand on the international market. We should exploit China's advantage in natural geography and traditional arts and crafts and export special native produce and industrial arts and crafts. We should exploit China's advantage of having a sufficient labor force and export textiles and light industrial products, as well as products made by processing materials provided by foreign businessmen. We should tap the potentialities of China's machine-building industry and export mechanical and electrical products of all kinds. We should not only expand the exports of traditional commodities, but also be ready to readjust the composition of commodities and develop new export commodities in accordance with changes in the international market. Particular efforts should be made to produce key brand-name commodities characteristic of China.

Chen Muhua said: It is necessary to analyze and study the international market. Not all commodities have declined in the global economic crisis over the past few years. For instance, among primary products, foodstuffs are increasing more rapidly than raw materials in terms of export volume. The exports of consumer goods such as food, clothing and appliances for use in the people's daily lives will never decline. She emphasized: The increase in export volume is not entirely dependent on export quantity. It is also determined by the quality, design, variety and grading of commodities. We shall achieve more economical and rational results by exporting more commodities of higher grade and better quality.

She said: To ensure a steady supply of goods to foreign countries, it is necessary to produce major, typically Chinese commodities which can be flexibly altered to meet new demands and which serve as a pillar for exports. It is necessary to establish production centers catering to export needs. Regarding goods for sale at home and abroad, Comrade Chen Yun put forward three principles in the 1950's, the basic guidelines of which are: important commodities related to national economy and the people's livelihood should be exported in limited quantities according to plan; we should first vigorously develop the production of commodities with limited resources but needed for both domestic sales and exports and then earmark a portion of these goods for export; we should give priority to exporting those commodities not badly needed for domestic consumption. Chen Muhua said: In the future, these principles will still be valid for handling commodities which create a fairly big conflict, because they are needed both for internal sale and for export.

In addition to readily marketable export commodities which are in steady supply, we should also have channels and means to swiftly introduce these goods into the international market. Chen Muhua maintained that it is necessary to strengthen investigation and study, establish and perfect the information network, expand the sales network and improve the means of transportation. Transportation is an important link in external trade. Without a modern means of transportation, it would be impossible to promptly introduce commodities into the international market. Letting an opportunity slip means losing a market, hence economic interests. Similarly, the four modernizations program will be affected if imported goods and materials are not shipped to China in due time. Therefore, we should clearly bear in mind that transportation should serve foreign economic relations and trade instead of hampering its development.

Touching on the question of strengthening the management of foreign economic relations and trade, Chen Muhua quoted a passage from Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th CPC National Congress: "In our economic relations with foreign countries, on the premise of unified planning and policy and coordinated action, we must stimulate the initiative of various localities, departments and enterprises in their foreign business dealings."

Chen Muhua said: Unified planning and policy means we must act according to the state's unified plan and implement its related principles and policies when we carry out economic activities with foreign countries. Coordinated action means, on the premise of unified planning and policy, stimulating the initiative of various localities, departments and enterprises, coordinating their efforts and organizing them to deal with foreign countries. To achieve this end, it is necessary to strengthen coordination and management of foreign economic relations and trade, resolutely implement the systems and measures which have proved effective in the past, consolidate the existing organs handling foreign economic relations and trade and introduce the system of licensed export for some important commodities.

#### WAN LI GREETES RETURNING WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM

OW020154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1711 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Chinese women's volleyball team, after winning first place in the ninth world women's volleyball championships, returned to Beijing this evening. Comrades Wan Li, Song Renqiong, Hao Jianxiu, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme and Liu Lantao, as well as representatives of coaches and athletes greeted the heroines who had won honor for the motherland at the airport.

At the airport lobby, Comrades Wan Li, Song Renqiong, Hao Jianxiu, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme and Liu Lantao warmly shook hands with the members of the team one by one. Comrade Wan Li said: Through arduous effort, you have once again won the world championship. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and people throughout the country, I warmly welcome you home and congratulate you on your victory. You have once again won honor for the motherland. Comrades in all trades and professions throughout the country should learn from the women's volleyball team -- learn from your spirit of fearing no difficulties and stubbornly striving for victory -- and do their work well in the spirit of the 12th party congress.

Also greeting the women's volleyball team were Rong Gaotang, Xu Yinsheng, Xu Cai, Huang Zhong, Huang Yukun, Zhong Shitong, Wang Chonglun, Li Haifeng, Chen Haosu, Guo Liwen and Peng Peiyun.

When the plane carrying the women's volleyball team stopped over in Shanghai, the team was warmly greeted by Vice Mayors Zhao Xingzhi and Yang Kai, responsible persons of the municipal physical culture and sports commission, trade union council, CYL committee and women's federation as well as coaches and members of women's volleyball teams in Shanghai.

#### NI ZHIFU, OTHERS ATTEND DEFENSE INDUSTRY EXHIBIT

OW011417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0724 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- The "Shen Jian" [Divine Sword] exhibition of photographic and artistic works opened at the Chinese Art Gallery in Beijing on 1 October. This is the first exhibition of photographic and artistic works that focus on the great successes and spiritual outlook of the departments in charge of science, technology and industry for national defense in China.

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Political Department of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, the Chinese Photographic Society, the Chinese Artists' Association and the trade union of the national defense industry.

Responsible persons from the departments concerned, including Ni Zhifu, Zhang Aiping and Song Yiping, visited the exhibition on 30 September.

PENG ZHEN 22 JUL SPEECH AT LAW SOCIETY MEETING

OW031852 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Speech by Peng Zhen at the 22 July 1982 inaugural meeting of the China Society of the Science of Law: "Foster Socialist Democracy, Improve the Socialist Legal System"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- I came here to express my greetings on the inauguration of the China Society of the Science of Law. Our revered Comrade Yang (Comrade Yang Shoufeng) has asked me to make a speech; what shall I say?

1. I hope the society will do what our revered Comrade Yang has asked and uphold the four fundamental principles in order to contribute to the fostering of a socialist democracy and the improvement of the socialist legal system.

We have no problem saying "uphold the four fundamental principles," but, actually, our understandings of it are not entirely the same. Are the four fundamental principles merely the theory of one school of thought among a hundred which try to contend with each other? No. The four fundamental principles were put forward by the CPC Central Committee. They are not an idea that envolved from nothing, but the summation of China's historical experience in the 20th century, the principles derived from China's history and a truth verified in social practice.

Without going back too far, we can list at least four major earthshaking events in China since the beginning of the 20th century. The first is the 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen which overthrew the feudal imperial system and founded the Republic of China. However, the fruit of this revolution was seized by the reactionary forces.

The second is the overthrow of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, which weighed like mountains on the backs of the Chinese people, and the founding of the People's Republic of China. Under whose leadership was this task accomplished? The bourgeoisie? The enlightened gentry? Or some other "heroes"? No, none of them. The task was accomplished by the people of our country led by the working class under the leadership of the CPC headed by Comrade Mao Zedong.

The third is the abolition of the exploitation system. In the initial period of the PRC, capital owned by the bureaucrats was confiscated. Thus, 80 percent of the capitalism in China was resolved. The feudal exploitation system was eliminated through land reform. The centuries-old system of the exploitation of man by man was abolished later through the three great socialist transformations of the ownership of the means of production.

The fourth is the establishment of an independent, fairly comprehensive socialist industrial base and national economic system. Before liberation, China was an agricultural country that acted as a raw material supplier and commodity market for colonialist and imperialist countries. At that time, China could not even produce a single motor vehicle. Its petroleum output was only 200,000 dun and its coal output was not much more than 40 million dun. It could not produce large precision machine tools. That was the state of China's industrial base. Today, after more than 30 years and despite the number of twists and turns we have gone through, we are not only able to produce motor vehicles and aircraft, but also guided missiles and atomic bombs. We are capable of producing 100 million dun of petroleum and 600 million dun of coal a year. We have a fairly comprehensive assortment of some 2.8 million machine tools which is not small compared with other countries. What does this tell us? It tells us that after more than 30 years of hard work we now have a solid, self-sufficient industrial base.

The above-mentioned four events were not created by some school but are ironclad facts. Facts speak louder and more convincingly. Historical facts have shown that we must uphold the four fundamental principles. Where does China go if we do not uphold them? If we uphold these four fundamental principles, our road will become brighter, firmer and wider, and we will be able to conquer whatever difficulties are before us and accomplish the four socialist modernizations.



Our revered Comrade Yang said: It is necessary to help foster socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system. What we need to foster is socialist democracy, certainly not capitalist democracy. What we need to improve is the socialist legal system, certainly not the capitalist legal system, much less the stuff advocated by the Legalists [a school of thought in China during 770-221 B.C.] The Legalists and Confucians were all feudalistic. What we want is a socialist Chinese legal system.

What does socialism represent? It represents the abolition of the exploitation system, the establishment of socialist public ownership, distribution according to work, the practice of a planned economy and the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. The abolition of the exploitation system is the basic indicator of socialism. Surely, there are still economic crimes in China such as smuggling, embezzlement and bribery. These as well as other kinds of economic crimes are essentially various forms of exploitation in disguise. However, exploitation as a system has been abolished in China. Smuggling, embezzlement and bribery are criminal activities in our country. They are not part of the economic system.

The primary task of the China Society of the Science of Law is to uphold the four fundamental principles and contribute to fostering socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system.

2. Theory must be integrated with practice? What is the purpose of studying social science and the science of law if theory is not integrated with practice? A person can study anything according to his own interests as long as there is no harm done to the people. However, the China Society of the Science of Law must integrate its study with practice. What does this mean? It means proceeding from China's reality to summarize China's experiences and lessons in order to find the law of development for the Chinese society and apply it in practice.

Is our present study integrated with practice? Not necessarily. Some people are proceeding from the viewpoint of Greece or Rome, from the viewpoint of the European Renaissance and the Age of Enlightenment, from a book itself or from a concept. Every country has its particular government ideology and every individual has his particular thinking. However, there is only one objective reality: social practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth. It is easier to tell whether a person's thinking is correct if we proceed from reality and use practice to examine it. In this way, we can have an objective criterion. If every jurist proceeds from reality and uses social practice to examine things, the jurist circle will easily achieve consensus.

3. It is necessary to draw on beneficial experiences and lessons -- ancient or modern, Chinese or foreign. This is very important. China is a large country. While it is not right for the king of Yelang to become arrogant, neither is it right for China, a large country, to become conceited. In the initial period of the PRC, all imperialist countries imposed a blockade against China. What did we do? We closed our door and swept our house clean of the remnants of our three major enemies. But even in that period, we still studied the experiences of other countries. We studied the constitutions of various countries before we drew up our own in 1954. Things have changed. We now have diplomatic relations with more than 120 countries and areas, and mutual exchanges have been established. It is necessary to draw on beneficial experiences -- ancient or modern, Chinese or foreign -- in studying the science of law. We must not think that there is nothing for the science of law in China's centuries old feudal society. We have a rich legal legacy from China's ancient times. There are plenty of legal codes left to us from the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods to the Ming and Qing Dynasties. They are feudal experiences and must therefore be sorted out in order to discard the dross and select the essence. Is it for the purpose of copying from them? No. We study them in order to make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China. We study them in order to make them serve the needs of China's socialist democracy and legal system.

We should absorb whatever is beneficial to China's socialism and discard and repudiate whatever is dross and poisonous. This is different from pragmatism, as we have the four fundamental principles and use the objective law of the development of history as our criterion. The society should study the laws of the ancient as well as modern times of foreign countries, as well as China. We shall study them regardless of whether they are advanced, middle-of-the-road, reactionary, the laws of slaveowners, feudal society or capitalists. We must study them all in order to select the essence and discard the dross and poison.

4. What is the science of law? It is a part of the superstructure. It is determined by the economic base and in turn serves the economic base. As society and the economic base develop, so does the law. When capitalist society becomes a socialist society, the law will also change and develop. However, the science of law also has its own independent system and its own logic. To make laws, we should proceed from reality. However, we must also have our own system of jurisprudence and we cannot be self-contradictory in any way. We cannot rashly make whatever law we want to make on the spur of the moment.

The two seem to be separate things. What happens if they are not in agreement? Perhaps, there is no complete agreement in the thinking of the law circles on this question. Is law subordinate to actual conditions or is it the opposite? Who is the mother and who is the child? Reality is the mother. Reality gives birth to laws. Laws and legal principles are the sons. Law has its own independent system and its own logic, but it must proceed from social reality and be tested by social practice. If a law is no longer suited to reality and the needs of socialist development, it is necessary to have it studied and revised. The draft revised constitution is based on reality. It summarizes the experience, both positive and negative, of our country over the past more than 30 years and also assimilates foreign experiences. Yet, it also has its own system and logic. The two cannot contradict each other. I ask you comrades to think on whether this is the way to understand the question.

Today, at the inauguration meeting of the China Society of the Science of Law, I have cast a brick in the hope that it will bring out your jade.

#### DENG LIQUN ATTENDS CORBAN FESTIVAL TEA

OW021042 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Today, 29 September, marks the Corban festival. It is a traditional festival of 10 nationalities in China, including the Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Khalkhas, Tajik, Uzbek, Tartar, Baoan, Salar and Dongxiang. A tea party to celebrate the Corban festival was held on the evening of 28 September in the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities in the capital by the Beijing office of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government on behalf of the autonomous regional party committee and people's government. More than 400 people gathered under the same roof for the happy occasion. They included comrades of various nationalities who are working or studying in Beijing and all members of the Xinjiang contingent of the minority nationalities National Day visiting group.

Deng Liqun, member of the CPC Central Secretariat; Seypidin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and Burhan Shahidi, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, attended the tea party. Comrade Deng Liqun extended congratulations on the festival to the compatriots of various nationalities at the party and expressed his hope that the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang and in the rest of the country will become more closely united and advance shoulder-to-shoulder under the leadership of the party Central Committee.

That same evening a reception was given by the China Islamic Association at the Qingzhen Restaurant in the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities in Beijing. More than 200 people attended the reception to celebrate the Corban festival. They included Muslims of various nationalities in Beijing and the envoys and specialists of over 20 Muslim countries in China.



HOUSING CONSTRUCTION ON ARABLE LAND VIEWED

OW301409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0028 GMT 27 Sep 82

['Resolutely Check the Malpractice of Arbitrarily Building Houses on Arable Land' by XINHUA Commentator" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- With the rapid development of agricultural production and the notable increase in peasants' income since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there has been an upsurge in building houses in the rural areas of our country. The total floor space of housing built in 1979 reached 300 million square meters, 500 million square meters in 1980 and 600 million square meters in 1981. It is estimated that a new upsurge in building houses will still emerge after the autumn harvest this year.

The popular practice of peasants building new houses indicates that the livelihood of peasants has been improved and this is good for the peasants. However, this has also caused a serious problem where arable land is occupied and fertile farmland is used arbitrarily. This is a problem that should not be regarded as unimportant. It is necessary for the broad masses of rural cadres and commune members to realize that agriculture is the basis of the national economy and that arable land is the basis for agricultural production. With the area of arable land decreasing day by day, agricultural development is out of the question. Ours is a country with a large population but a small area of arable land. While the area of arable land is not sufficient, the population continues to increase, and this contradiction has become very conspicuous. It is our country's basic policy that every inch of land should be cherished and conserved, and the land problem has a bearing on the fundamental interests of the coming generations. We must take every possible measure to protect arable land. Towns and villages must have housing construction plans, and arable land must be occupied as little as possible. In those localities where the problem of occupying arable land for housing construction has become serious, leaders of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions concerned should personally take charge of organizing the forces of various circles to conscientiously and resolutely investigate the problem of arbitrarily occupying arable land for housing construction and promptly check this malpractice. All activities of building houses on arable land that violate the relevant rules and regulations of the state should be checked and handled in time so as to show that orders must be carried out and that regulations are made for a purpose. Every serious violation, by a unit or cadre in particular, should be dealt with strictly and should never be tolerated. All localities must also publicize the rules and regulations of the state on housing construction on arable land in an extensive and deeper way so that these rules and regulations will be made known to every household.

We expect another bumper harvest in agriculture this year, and after the autumn harvest, new housing will be constructed in the rural areas. The departments concerned in the various localities should deal with this problem in view of their own local conditions, conduct conscientious study, take effective measures, positively do a good job in mapping out plans for housing construction in towns and villages, work out measures governing land for housing for both individuals and units and lead the work in housing construction in both cities and towns onto the right track of building houses in a planned, orderly and gradual way.

BETTER PURCHASING MEASURES IN COUNTRYSIDE URGED

OW030235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Changsha, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- Editor's note: As a result of still better implementation of the party's rural economic policies after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a gratifying situation of increased production and income is prevailing in China's vast countryside, such as the good situation in Yueyang Prefecture, Hunan Province. There are but a very few exceptions.

Facing this situation, we should be better prepared mentally and should have a full appraisal of the situation while proper arrangements should be made for purchasing agricultural and sideline products and shipping industrial products to the countryside. The problem of broadening the circulation channels noted in this report is an important matter and requires that all party organizations and commercial departments at all levels make great efforts to solve it. [end editors note]

A rarely seen situation of prosperity prevails in Hunan's Yueyang Prefecture this year.

The prefecture's spring grain output this year is 44 percent, or 26.07 million jin, over that of last year, while its early rice output topped that of last year by 7 percent, or 150 million jin. For the first time, its total output has broken the 2-billion jin mark.

The responsible person of this prefecture points out that while the situation is getting ever better, some new problems in the countryside need immediate tackling. One of these problems, for instance, is that the circulation channel is not flowing freely. Now, some 21,000 dan of ramie, 35,000 dan of jute, 18,000 dan of tea, 4,300 dan of cocoons and 9,643 dan of cotton velvet are still stored in his prefecture. In some places, state purchasing has been discontinued or limited. In addition, cadres' ways of thinking and work style should be improved and political and ideological work among the masses should also be strengthened.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON PROBLEM OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS

HK010935 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by He Rongfei [0149 2837 7378]: "Agricultural Production Responsibility System and the Problems of Impoverished Households"]

[Text] Since the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, there has been a notable increase in the standard of living of the majority of peasants. Some peasants have become rich first. But there are still a few peasants who are quite poor. They have difficulties in their production and lives for various reasons. Faced with this situation, some people think that the responsibility system has enlarged the gap between the wealthy and the poor. They even confuse this situation with "polarization." I think such views are incorrect.

It is true that after the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, there are still some impoverished households. But, is the existence of these impoverished households the product of the responsibility system?

Recently, we have investigated the impoverished households of Laian County in Anhui Province. Judging from the households, the peasants' poverty can be attributed to the following factors: first there are too many people in a household but not enough labor force; second, the foundation to start with is poor and both capital and means of production are lacking; third, their poverty was caused by natural and manmade calamities. In addition, there are some who know nothing about the techniques of agricultural production and some who are gluttonous and lazy. Generally speaking, these peasant households were well-known for their poverty before the responsibility system was put into practice. According to the statistics for 69 impoverished households of the Xinhe, Shuangtang, Zhangshan, Shunshan, Xiwu and Fuxing Communes of Leian County, 49.2 percent of the impoverished households are poor for lack of capital and means of production, 32 percent are poor due to lack of labor force, 17.3 percent are poor as the result of natural and manmade calamities, while gluttony and laziness account for the poverty of 1.5 percent of the impoverished households. The above factors objectively existed before the responsibility system was put into practice. Therefore, the practice of the responsibility system has nothing to do with the existence of impoverished households.

The few impoverished households that exist at the present moment are poor compared with the peasant households which have become well-to-do since the responsibility system was put into practice. Compared with the situation before the implementation of the responsibility system, generally speaking, they are better off (of course, there are individual households whose living conditions are worse than those before the responsibility system was put into practice). According to our investigation, before the implementation of the responsibility system, the average annual per capita grain ration of the impoverished households in Laian County was only about 300 jin and most of them were in debt. Now, although the average annual per capita grain ration is below 600 jin and the average annual personal income is below 60 yuan, the living standard of most of the households is better than before the responsibility system was put into practice.

It should be pointed out that, in a socialist historical period when the principle of distribution according to work is practiced, there will inevitably be differences in the degree of prosperity. Particularly at a time when the level of our agricultural productive force is still quite low, the responsibility system cannot eliminate the gap between the poor and the wealthy. When conditions are not yet ripe, any artificial attempt to eliminate the gap between the poor and the wealthy can only result in egalitarianism and bring about the destruction of the productive force of society. But, the aim of socialist production is to enable the laborers to live wealthy lives. To eliminate poverty is an essential demand of the socialist system. Therefore, we should prevent the gap between the wealthy and the poor from becoming too great. Practice has proven that the responsibility system helps narrow the gap between the wealthy and the poor. This is revealed in the following two aspects:

First, the practice of the responsibility system has greatly liberated the productive forces. On the basis of developments in production, it is beginning to make most peasants wealthy. As a result, the proportionate relations between the wealthy and the poor have been changed. When the responsibility system was put into practice in Chuxian Prefecture in Anhui Province, the average personal income increased from 82 yuan in 1979 to 207 yuan in 1981; the proportion of the number of production brigades with an average personal income of over 200 yuan to the total number of brigades increased from 0.9 percent to 43.1 percent. In the prefecture, there were outstanding households which produced "10,000 jin of grain" and had an "average personal income of over 1,000 yuan." In addition, the proportion of indebted households to the total number of peasant households decreased from 34.1 percent in 1979 to 2.4 percent in 1981. At present, the proportion of impoverished households to the total number of peasant households is only 5 percent. In Laian County, where the problem is more prominent, the proportion is only 6 percent. That means, 95 percent of the peasant households in the whole of Chuxian Prefecture and 94 percent of the peasant households in Laian County have a living standard which is much better than before the responsibility system was put into practice. In this way, the proportionate relation between the poor and the well-to-do peasants has changed from the poor peasants being the overwhelming majority before the responsibility system was put into practice to the well-to-do peasants being the overwhelming majority. This clearly indicates that the gap between the poor and the wealthy is being narrowed.

Second, judging from the difference between the peasant households which have the highest and lowest incomes, we can see that there is a tendency for the difference to become smaller when the responsibility system is put into practice compared to before the system is put into practice. In Xiaogang production brigade of Fengyang County, in 1977, before the responsibility system was put into practice, the ratio of the net per capita income of the household which had the highest income to that of the household which had the lowest income was 88 yuan to 6.4 yuan, a difference of 1280 percent. After the responsibility system was put into practice in 1980, the ratio was 668 yuan to 168 yuan and the difference between the two was 300 percent. In 1977, before the responsibility system was put into practice, the ratio of the net per capita income of the entire brigade to that of the household with the lowest income was 35 yuan to 6.4 yuan, a difference of 450 percent.

In 1980, after the implementation of the responsibility system, the ratio between the two was 342 yuan to 168 yuan, a difference of 100 percent. Thus, we can see that the responsibility system has not enlarged the gap between the poor and the wealthy but has only narrowed it.

Why can the agricultural responsibility system help narrow the gap between the poor and the wealthy?

First, when the responsibility system is put into practice, the peasants can promote their strong points and avoid their shortcomings. In addition to growing crops, they can develop diversification in farming and engage in sideline production so as to increase their income or to make up for the losses caused by the low price of the crops and insufficient manpower. The autonomy in production provides opportunities for the auxiliary labor force such as the weak, the old, women and adolescents, to be engaged in production. In this way, the problem of not having enough strong hands is solved. These factors reduce the differences in the incomes of the peasant households caused by disproportionate labor force.

Second, when the responsibility system is put into practice, egalitarianism is eradicated, the policy of distribution according to work is implemented and the peasants' enthusiasm in production is generally promoted. In addition, when part of the peasants become wealthy first, the fact that they have become wealthy serves as a model for others. As a result, competition among the peasants is sparked off. Moreover, the impoverished households are encouraged to work with the ambition to make their family prosperous.

Third, the key to eliminating poverty is to reduce the difference between the poor and the wealthy. When the responsibility system is put into practice, the productive force of society greatly develops and material wealth increases. As a result, the state has the material conditions to provide relief for the poor households. When most of the peasants have become wealthy, they can have the material power to promote the spirit of mutual help and to help the impoverished households. When the number of impoverished households is greatly reduced, the number of people that need relief from society decreases too. In this way, we can concentrate the efforts of society on providing relief for the impoverished households.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON TIES BETWEEN COMMUNISTS, MASSES

HK301222 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Li Huang, executive secretary of the Standing Committee of Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee: "Communist Party Members Must Maintain Close Ties With the Masses"]

[Text] The CPC is the vanguard of the working class. It faithfully represents the interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The Communists are pioneers carrying out the communist movement to realize the noble ideal of communism. Maintaining close ties with the masses is a requirement for the Communists and a basic guarantee for winning victories in the communist cause. Comrade Mao Zedong likened the Communists to seeds and the people to soil. He said that when we Communists come to a place, we must integrate ourselves with the local masses and take root among them. This was a brilliant exposition of the close ties between the Communists and the masses. During the period of the revolutionary war, our party maintained flesh-and-blood ties with the masses, and the vast numbers of Communists fighting on all fronts shared weal and woe with the masses and unhesitatingly shed their blood and laid down their lives for the interests of the people. For this reason, the party won the deep trust and strong support of the masses and, subsequently, led them in winning great victories. Now, our party has become the ruling party, leading 1 billion Chinese people in carrying out socialist construction. History has assigned to our party the heavy responsibility of thoroughly eliminating China's backwardness and realizing the great socialist modernization. To attain this goal, our Communists must strive more persistently and unrelentingly to maintain close ties with the masses.



We should also see that because our party has become the ruling party, some party members have forgotten our party's fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses and have even gone to the extent of using the power in their hands to encroach on the interests of the masses, thereby impairing the ties between the party and the masses and jeopardizing the party's cause. Therefore, during the new historical period, it is very important to strengthen the party's mass line and to demand that the Communists maintain close ties more consciously with the masses.

To maintain close ties with the masses, the Communists should, first, be humble to the masses and treat them as equals. This means that they must appear among the masses in the capacity of an ordinary person and must not set themselves above the masses. They must discuss problems with the masses and must not arbitrarily give orders to the masses. The idea that Communists are one grade above the masses and may disrespect the masses, arbitrarily give them orders and monopolize everything, and the deeds prompted by this idea are enormously harmful to the party.

To maintain close ties with the masses, the Communists must always pay attention to the opinions and demands of the masses and rely on the masses in doing everything. Comrade Mao Zedong said that the masses are the real heroes while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant. To be a teacher of the masses, a Communist must, first, be their pupil. Every Communist should know that the Communists account for a very small proportion of the masses. Outside the party, there is a great number of people of insight and socialist activists. If we do not correctly listen to the voices of the masses and if we do not humbly learn from the masses, we shall accomplish nothing. In the past few decades, our party has formulated the Marxist method of work of taking the ideas of the masses and pooling them and then going to the masses and carrying these ideas through. This method is a concentrated expression of our party's mass line. Our work will be carried out smoothly if this method is adopted; our work will suffer setbacks or regress if this method is violated. The idea that the party members are wiser than the masses and that the masses cannot do anything well is incompatible with reality and will invariably run into snags in practice. A Communist should pay attention to hearing the opinions and demands of the masses and, in particular, their dissenting opinions and objections. "Listen to both sides and you will be enlightened; heed only one side and you will be benighted." We must be good at hearing the different opinions of various quarters and select the correct ones among them. In this way, we shall make correct decisions and carry them out smoothly. Our party is now leading the great cause of socialist modernization, which involves unprecedentedly heavy tasks and complicated conditions. Each of our party members should all the more pay close attention to learning humbly from the masses in all fields of work and listen attentively to the opinions and demands of the masses. He must also be good at translating the party's policies into conscious actions on the part of the masses and uniting with the masses to carry out the party's tasks. Quoting the story of Antaeus in the Greek legend, Comrade Stalin likened the people to the earth and mother. This was a very appropriate metaphor and profound lesson. We Communists shall remain invincible as long as we never separate ourselves from the people but always stand together with the people.

To maintain close ties with the masses, the Communists must constantly bear in mind the interests of the masses. This is the most important requirement. Our party's sole purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly. It is the basic distinction between our party and any other political party. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said that our party members should be the best in representing the interests of the entire nation. How should the Communists express their concern for the interests of the masses? They should do so in their activities by aptly integrating long-term interests with the immediate interests of the masses and subordinating the immediate interests to the long-term interests. In their work and daily lives, they should be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and should work selflessly for the public interest.

To protect the interests of the masses, they should give no thought to their own personal safety and show no hesitation in sacrificing their own interests and even their lives. They should take the affairs of state as their own duties. The dictum "be concerned about affairs of state before others, enjoy comfort after others" can be best expressed in our party members. They put the interests of the party and the people above everything else and have a firm belief in communism. They fight and give their lives for the interests of the people. This is a concentrated expression of the communist outlook on life.

To maintain close ties with the masses, the Communists must also play their role as a vanguard and model in all fields of work. Our party is the leader in socialist construction. Without the vast numbers of its members playing an exemplary role, it cannot lead the people in translating various tasks into solid actions and push its cause forward. How should the party members play their role as vanguards and models? They should be the first to do what they want the masses to do; they should be the first to refrain from doing what they do not want the masses to do. In other words, they should set high demands on themselves in work and low demands in daily life. Our party is always against the practice of picking easy jobs and shirking hard ones and thinking about personal fame, position and remuneration and also against a crude and careless style of work and a irresponsible attitude toward one's task. Those who seek personal interests at the expense of the party's interests are liable to punishment according to the party's regulations.

In short, our party members must be models in developing material civilization and also in developing socialist spiritual civilization so that the masses of people will rally around the party and march forward together with us.

To maintain close ties with the masses, the Communists must continuously carry out propaganda and education among the masses, educate them in the basics of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and communist ideas and constantly publicize the party's line, principles and policies among the masses so that the party's propositions may be turned into actions by the masses. At the same time, they should teach the masses to fight against the decadent capitalist and feudal ideas. This is the duty of every party member. We should intensively develop the socialist spiritual civilization so that the people of all nationalities throughout the country will have lofty ideals and good morality, observe discipline and be well educated. We should also do painstaking ideological work among the masses so that they will enhance ideological and political consciousness with communism as its core. In this way, the unity of the party and the people will have a more solid base and the cause led by the party will be guaranteed. Only when ideological education has been carried out vigorously will it be possible to organize the masses very well to advance hand in hand together with the party members.

The 12th CPC National Congress has laid down the program and objective of struggle to be launched by our party for a period of time to come, thereby raising party building to a new level. Every Communist must firmly bear in mind the basic principle of maintaining close ties with the masses. Whatever his position, he must maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the masses around him, always be a member of the masses and a bosom friend of the masses and must never separate himself from the masses. He must always breathe the same air and share the same fate with the masses and strive to attain the great objective put forth by the 12th CPC Congress to all party members and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and to build China as quickly as possible into a powerful socialist country with highly developed civilization and democracy!

CHINA DAILY REVIEWS GROWTH IN PRIVATE BUSINESS

HK020616 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Oct 82 p 2

[By Chen Guanfeng]

[Text] Private businesses are prospering again in China's urban and rural areas after ups and downs during the past 30 years.

By 1981, China had more than one million individuals engaged in such businesses, more than seven times the number of about 140,000 in 1978, according to an official of the General Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Administration.

This number, however, stands at only about 0.6 per cent of China's total urban residents. In comparison, individuals engaged in private business in 1964 made up 1.2 per cent of urban residents.

"The current proportion of individuals engaged in private businesses is too small to satisfy the demand of our enormous population and to fulfil its due contribution to the overall development of our economy" the official said.

Asked why such private businesses are allowed to develop when public ownership has been established in China, the official said it is because the history of the past three decades has shown that these businesses are indispensable if the country's economy is to develop in a balanced way.

"Without these businesses our economy would be like a tree without branches or leaves," the official said.

"Although we have both state-owned and collectively-owned enterprises, they are not enough to provide for the needs of our people, and not convenient in some cases," he said.

He said businesses like shoe-repairing, tailoring and catering can often be better run by individuals than by the state.

"Moreover," he said, "the development of such businesses will create more job opportunities for the unemployed."

China has about six million people in need of jobs each year, and the state can provide jobs for only about two-thirds of them.

The development of private business has helped to solve part of the unemployment problem. For example, 230,000 middle school graduates now engaged in these businesses would have been jobless otherwise.

But most individuals engaged in such businesses had been in trade before the "Cultural Revolution." Their businesses were closed down then as "hotbeds of capitalism" and they became jobless.

After the third plenary session of the party Central Committee of the 11th congress in 1978, which inaugurated policies to promote private businesses, these individuals returned to their old trade.

Retired workers are also encouraged to take up private businesses. This is because these retired workers can pass their skills and techniques to the younger generation by running businesses jointly with them.

Individuals may run their businesses either singly or together with their family members. They may also engage apprentices, or employ others to help in their work.

### Help Is Provided

To ensure steady development of private businesses, the state has asked all departments concerned to help them by providing raw materials or even loans when necessary.

It also stipulates that individual businessmen have the same political and social privileges as are enjoyed by employees in state and collectively-owned enterprises.

Moreover, earnings from private business are protected by state laws from any intrusion, so long as the income is earned legally.

Private businesses have travelled along a tortuous road in the past three decades.

When the People's Republic was founded in 1949, more than seven million individuals were engaged in such businesses. By 1953, they ran to a record high of nearly 8.5 million.

After the socialist reformation of agriculture, arts and crafts, and capitalist industry and commerce in 1956, they shrank to 160,000.

Finding that the constraints imposed on these people hindered the country's economy and affected their lives the state issued decrees to encourage the development of private business. By 1957, they totalled more than one million.

Then the "Cultural Revolution" came in 1965. These businesses came under fierce attack and were forced to close one after another.

As a result of this purge, the individuals engaged in private businesses dropped to 180,000 in 1976. The third plenary session in 1978 restored their position and they prospered again as a result.

### RECENT COVERAGE OF CLANDESTINE BA YI RADIO

#### PLA Welcomes Yu Qiuli

OW050510 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Army leaders at various levels, and particularly political workers in the army, generally welcome Comrade Yu Qiuli as director of the General Political Department. This is because Comrade Yu Qiuli is well experienced in army political work -- he served successively as political commissar of a detachment of the 120th Division of the 8th Route Army, political commissar of the 358th Brigade, political commissar of the Southwest China Military and Political College, political commissar of the No 2 Higher Infantry School and political commissar of the Logistics Department. He left the army in 1958.

Comrade Yu Qiuli may lack a clear understanding of the situation in the army after leaving it for 24 years. However, this, when viewed from another angle, is also a good thing for a new appointee often considers longstanding problems in a new perspective, solves them with new methods, and resolutely handles frameups and false and wrong cases involving army cadres.

Political work is the lifeblood of all other work. Our army has made many mistakes in its past handling of army-civilian, army-government, party-army and officer-soldier relations and the relations among cadres and between the leadership of the Military Commission and army leaders, and many complicated problems have existed in this regard. This situation is directly related to the fact that army political work and the General Political Department have failed to play the role they should have.



The work of the General Political Department is of great importance. This is why Zhang Chunqiao, then a member of the Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, was appointed director of the General Political Department when the gang of four came to power. Since then, the General Political Department actually became the center of plotting to purge and persecute army cadres and the political college of designs to publicize the personality cult. Even after the downfall of the gang of four, the General Political Department and the security organs, the military tribunals and the military procuratorates under it did not put the stress of their work on redressing frameups and false and wrong cases involving a large number of army cadres. On the contrary, they further persecuted and dealt blows to a large number of commanders and fighters on the pretext of the case of the Lin Biao clique and of the participation of army units in carrying out the tasks of three supports and two militaries [support industry, support agriculture and support the broad masses of the left; military control and political and military training]. A new personality cult was advocated in the army. Instead of implementing the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom, the General Political Department took the lead in hitting hard at writers and artists in the army. It imposed many restrictions on literary and art work in the army. It is the General Political Department that launched a campaign to falsely criticize Bai Hua and other writers in the army unit to which Bai Hua belonged.

We hope that Comrade Yu Qiuli, as director of the General Political Department, will proceed from the interests of the party, the state, the army and the people, solve outstanding problems in the shortest possible time and try to thoroughly redress frameups and false and wrong cases which have been fabricated for various reasons in the army.

#### Policy Toward Third World, U.S.

OW050540 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Not long ago the Chinese Government provided the Palestinian people with economic aid of U.S. \$1 million and Chinese leaders also lambasted Israel for its aggression in Lebanon and for its troops' atrocities against the Palestinian refugees in that country.

These moves were taken with the aim of restoring China's prestige among the Third World's people and to win back their confidence in this country, which was lost after our leaders' policies went against the interests of the Third World countries. For instance, Chinese leaders supported the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in concluding an agreement of national betrayal and surrender with Israel at Camp David, thus making China stand against all other Arab countries. It is now clear that China made a blunder by failing to support the the genuine revolutionary, patriotic movement for national liberation in Angola. Furthermore, China has persistently adopted an erroneous stand toward the conflicts in Ethiopia and Somalia. Cases of similar Chinese blunders in foreign affairs are numerous.

How can China restore its prestige among the Third World's people while it lambasts Israel's genocidal crimes in Lebanon on the one hand, and supports the Pol Pot bandit clique that committed genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people on the other? It is obvious that a certain expression of its political attitude and the aid of U.S. \$1 million will not enable China to restore its prestige among countries of the Third World. In a nutshell, China will not be able to do so until it brings about a fundamental change in its relations with U.S. imperialism and adopts a firm and principled stand toward this question. What is more, the United States is still flagrantly interfering in China's internal affairs and hindering the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland. Even so, Chinese leaders are still supporting U.S. imperialist (?policies) on many international issues and central leading comrades have issued statements to the effect that China's strategic interests parallel those of the United States.

Chinese and U.S. leaders have exchanged views on the international situation and on issues of mutual concern, including relations with socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union. None of these acts were wise moves.

#### U.S. Computer Sales Viewed

OW042315 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Before his departure for China, former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger commented on President Reagan's approval for three U.S. firms to sell electronic computers, which can be used in the defense industry, to our country. He pointed out that there are three reasons why President Reagan suddenly approved the sale of such computers to China: 1) to ease the Chinese leaders' strong reactions over the United States' continued sales of weapons to Taiwan; 2) to create new obstacles to the improvement of the Sino-Soviet relations; and, 3) to subject China to greater dependence on the United States for military technology. As a matter of fact, the U.S. authorities have, with a few exceptions, forbidden U.S. firms from selling advanced technological equipment to our country for the past several years.

The intentions behind the sudden, generous approval of sales of electronic computers to our country are far more complex than those Kissinger has stated.

First, since Reagan has openly adhered to the two Chinas policy and stepped up its arming of Taiwan, certain leaders in the central authorities, particularly certain leaders in the armed forces, have stated that the liberation of Taiwan by force should not be abandoned while great efforts are being exerted to achieve a peaceful reunification. For this reason, the U.S. authorities have tried to ease the strong feelings of certain comrades of our party and armed forces and the broad masses of people by approving the sale of electronic computers to our country. They think this will buy time for Taiwan to produce enough military hardware for its own defense within 3 to 5 years. Moreover, everybody knows that the United States has been taking advantage of the Sino-Soviet contradictions, hoping that it can reap profits from a large-scale armed conflict between China and the USSR, if such a conflict were to occur. Therefore, the approval of sales of electronic computers to China is intended to both bribe and blackmail China simultaneously. This approval also hints that, if Sino-Soviet relations improve, the United States will stop selling such equipment to China. A more important facet is: Precisely because such electronic computers can be used for military purposes, they may serve to aggravate suspicions between China and the USSR.

Lastly, U.S. experts will be indispensable in the use and maintenance of such complex equipment. If these computers are used for military purposes, U.S. military experts have to be consulted. Furthermore, China must depend on the U.S. firms concerned for supplies of spare parts and accessories. Thus, imperceptibly we will become dependent on the United States both militarily and technologically. Although our country and our armed forces are badly in need of the most advanced equipment, we cannot bargain with principles, much less permit other people to lead us by the nose.

HEILONGJIANG TRIES CULTURAL REVOLUTION CRIMINALS

HK290930 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Report: "The Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court Conducts Open Trials on Some Major Cases Committed During the Cultural Revolution"; the item below should be substituted for a similar report from Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service, published on page S 1 of the 21 September DAILY REPORT; because of poor reception the Harbin radio account contained some misheard words and incorrect names.]

[Text] In late April the Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court conducted open trials of some major cases committed during the Cultural Revolution -- the case of Niu Chengshan [3662 2052 1472] and Nie Shirong [5119 1102 2837], who conspired to subvert the government; the case of Han Chao [7281 3390], who engaged in beating, smashing and looting; and the case of Shao Yangcheng [6730 1484 1004], who engaged in retaliation and persecution. Niu Chengshan was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment with political rights deprived for 3 years; Han Chao 6 years' imprisonment with political rights deprived for 2 years; and Shao Yangcheng 7 years' imprisonment with political rights deprived for 2 years.

The court designated lawyers to defend the accused during the open trials, granting the accused full right to defend themselves and to make their final statements. It strictly distinguished criminal activities from noncriminal, investigating the accused and affixing their responsibilities only for their crimes, not their mistakes.

About 2,000 people attended the trials. They held that the trials indicated a victory of the line set forth at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and a victory of the socialist legal system. They expressed their resolute support for the stern judgments.

After the above-mentioned criminals were investigated and interrogated by the Harbin Municipal Security Bureau, they were referred to the Harbin Municipal People's Procuratorate for examination and questioning. Then the procuratorate, having made certain of their crimes, filed their cases with the Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court.

In the process of hearing, investigation and debate in court, abundant evidence clearly proved the crimes committed by Niu Chengshan, Nie Shirong, Han Chao and Shao Yancheng. Niu Chengshan and Nie Shirong colluded with each other during the Cultural Revolution. They vigorously joined and followed the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique to directly scheme and participate in the emergency activities to organize backbone forces of their faction. They created public opinion to conduct counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation. They attacked the provincial CPC committee, took away its documents and paraded provincial and Harbin municipal leading cadres for public criticism, slanders and persecution. They sabotaged the work of party and government organs in a plot to seize our province's party and government leadership and overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the Cultural Revolution Han Chao organized and directed armed struggles, instigated the masses to seize guns and ammunition and slandered and persecuted the cadres and people, thus undermining public order, infringing upon the citizens' personal rights and seriously damaging the state property.

During the Cultural Revolution Shao Yancheng abused his position and power to retaliate against, persecute and beat people. The consequences were grave. He also participated in the plot to organize forces to attack the eighth session of the provincial revolutionary committee, sabotage the byelection for the deputies to the Fourth National People's Congress, attacked leading persons of the provincial CPC committee, attacked the organs of the provincial CPC committee and created disorder in our work.

His crimes afflicted and gravely endangered the whole province and aroused great indignation among the masses.

The accused were sentenced according to law on the basis of their criminal facts, the nature and offenses of their crimes, the danger they had caused to the society and their attitude in confessing their crimes. Full consideration was given to the specific historical conditions during the period they committed crimes when the sentence was pronounced.

After the sentence was pronounced, Nie Shirong and Shao Yancheng filed an appeal contesting the sentence, saying that the punishment was too stern. The Heilongjiang Provincial Higher People's Court formed a collegiate court to handle the case and held that the punishment meted out was proper. The appeal was rejected and the original judgment sustained.

Zhang Yongchang [1728 3057 2490] and Liu Xuefeng [0491 7185 1496], the accused, actively participated in the criminal conspiracy of Niu Chengshan and Nie Shirong to subvert the government. This constituted a crime. However, since Zhang Yongchang confessed all his crimes frankly and exposed other criminals and in view of the position in which Liu Xuefeng was situated when he committed the crime, the Harbin Municipal People's Procuratorate decided, in accordance with the specific historical conditions during the period they committed the crime and with relevant policies and laws, to withdraw the indictment.

#### HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR ON BOOSTING OUTPUT VALUE

SK020809 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 82

["Radio and television talk" by Chen Lei, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor: "Strive To Quadruple Our Province's Annual Industrial and Agricultural Output Value by the End of This Century" -- recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the political report made at the 12th CPC Congress by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the CPC Central Committee said that the general objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. This grand objective conforms to the will of the party and the people. It will surely become a powerful motive force to spur the millions upon millions of people to bring about a comprehensive upsurge of the socialist economy and create a brand new situation for socialist modernization. We wholeheartedly support this strategic objective set forth at the 12th CPC Congress and will unswervingly make more contributions to the successful accomplishment of the objective.

While studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, the provincial CPC Committee and government held discussions and formulated initial plans for our province to quadruple its annual industrial and agricultural output value. Viewed from the actual situation of Heilongjiang, it is totally possible that the province will quadruple its annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. In order to accomplish this objective, our annual increase should be 7.2 percent in the coming 20 years. Such a speed is not high compared with our previous records. In the 32 years from 1950 to 1981, our annual increase in industrial and agricultural output value was 8.6 percent, much higher than the quota we set for the next 20 years.

Regarding resources and economic conditions, we have the following favorable conditions:

1. We have great superiority in resources. We have a vast and fertile land, large areas of forests and rich mineral reserves. These are exceptional advantages we enjoy.
2. We have a solid foundation for industrial and agricultural production and a great potential for economic development.



3. Through the efforts in readjustment in the past 3 years and more, our economic structure has been greatly changed and the proportion between the major branches of the economy has been more balanced.

4. We have summed up both positive and negative experiences of the past 30 years and more and have found a new way for our economic development.

5. [Words indistinct] to accelerate our economic development.

6. The state's policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world will promote local economy.

7. We have achieved marked results in combining enterprise consolidation with the consolidation of the party and have made greater efforts to improve economic results.

8. With the whole party concentrating its efforts on improving economic results, economic problems are being solved continuously and economic experiences gained. Party work style, social conduct and public security have remarkably improved.

All these fully show that we are [words indistinct] and sure to accomplish the strategic objective of quadrupling our annual industrial and agricultural output value.

While striving to quadruple the annual industrial and agricultural output value, we should solve the problems concerning circulation and consumption and give full play to the role of circulation in promoting production and that of production in promoting circulation. We should continue implementing the line, principles and policies laid down at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, maintain the stability and continuation of policies and further enliven the economy. We should bring every positive factor into full play to conduct ideological education, formulate specific policies, implement managerial systems and work out measures and methods. In the meantime, we should take the whole situation into consideration by coordinating all the activities of the nation as in a chess game, take the initiative in safeguarding the state's interests, strive to overcome departmentalist and decentralist tendencies and bring about a new upsurge in the socialist construction. Party committees at all levels should conscientiously strengthen leadership and conduct thorough and painstaking political and ideological work. Governments at all levels and their executive departments should fully play their role in quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value. [sentence indistinct] We should start now in order to achieve the objective. We should do a good job in mapping out plans for next year and see to it that the plans for the sixth 5-year period which we are implementing are fulfilled or overfulfilled. We should combine the formulation of the plans for quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value with current production, turn the plans into a motive force to promote current production and other work and fulfill the plans step by step.

Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, let us be united and work diligently with one heart and one mind and make contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

CHENG MING: PRC LEADERS SPEAK ON HONG KONG

HK040759 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 60, 1 Oct 82 pp 12-13

[Report: "CPC Internal Material on the Future of Hong Kong -- Speeches by Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and Hu Qiaomu at February Cadre Conference"]

[Text] Mr Editor:

I read Mr Lo Bing's article "CPC Decision and Policy on Hong Kong's Future" in the July issue of CHENG MING. Because I had deep confidence in the column "Free Talks After Traveling North," I believed in the authenticity of Mr Lo's report. At the same time, I also believed that it was possible for the CPC to carry out its decision and policy concerning the "two systems coexisting in one country," but I still wanted to read the relevant material about the CPC decision and policy on this matter.

From late July to the end of August, I toured the southwest, northwest and northern regions of China. I realized my desire after arriving in Beijing. One of my former schoolmasters, who returned to China and has been working there for many years, let me read some internal CPC documents which were designed for ordinary cadres. I found that the basic contents of these documents were very close to the report by Mr Lo Bing. I thought that the friends in Hong Kong could make better mental preparations for Hong Kong's future changes if they could read this material and they might relax and not worry when doing business. I copied down the important parts of this material, especially those concerning the Hong Kong problem. Because these documents had been widely circulated and no secrets there needed to be kept, my old schoolmaster allowed me to copy them. At the same time, he also believed that China's principle of "recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong and at the same time maintaining the capitalist system in Hong Kong" would be publicized in Hong Kong and Macao in a partially open way.

After returning to Hong Kong, I read the August and September issues of CHENG MING and found that the reports by Mr Lo Bing about a speech by Hu Yaobang on Hong Kong's future coincided closely with the material I had copied (the differences are only several insignificant characters). But what had been reported by Mr Lo was not as complete as the documents. In order to make it possible for readers in Hong Kong and abroad to get a complete picture of the problem, I attach the copied material herewith and hope that CHENG MING can publish it completely. Since I have kept copies of the material, there is no need to return it to me if you do not use it.

Sincerely yours,

Chan Yat-ling, 9 September

(Editor's note: Here, we sincerely thank Mr Chan for his concern for this magazine and its readers. We present the full text of the material he sent to us as follows:)

Hu Yaobang's speech:

Our socialist modernization construction is now situated at an extremely important juncture.

We should profoundly understand the strategic significance of the economic policy of opening up to the outside world and dare to open up 3 new prospects in a broader sphere. At the same time, we should also pay close attention to the complications we are confronted with under the conditions of practicing the open-door policy, be good at learning new skills and promptly discover and surmount various negative phenomena, especially those within the party and among party cadres that are seriously endangering our cause.

1. We must be staunch, sober and competent Marxists.

Under peaceful circumstances, dangers still exist.... The danger that our party might wane and become degenerate has not yet been removed. Isn't it a fact that a considerable number of party members, cadres and even some organizations in your two provinces and other localities and departments have been corrupted by bourgeois ideology?

The danger does not come from other areas but the corruption and degeneration of weak-willed members within our party.

Where is the key to the party...? The key lies in the high- and middle-ranking cadres.

How well do we do our work? In several decades, say 20 years time, our descendants will make appraisals of us. As I see it, there are only three possibilities: able persons, mediocrities and the fatuous.

2. We must seriously and unremittently struggle against corruptive phenomena within our party and particularly among some party members and responsible cadres.

In addition to adopting the economic policy of opening up to the outside world at the present stage, we will use a special method, that is, allowing two social systems to coexist in one country. This will be done in order to solve the problems of reunification with Taiwan and recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao in the near future. This is a correct principle that we should adopt under the new historical conditions. At the same time, however, it should be seen that, when this principle is put into practice, the struggle will inevitably become very acute and extremely complicated.

When the Soviet regime adopted concessions after the October Revolution, Lenin penetratingly noted this point. On one hand, he affirmed the necessity of adopting concessions. On the other, he stressed that concessions did not mean peace but war -- the continuation of war in the economic field and in a manner which was more advantageous to the Soviet. According to Lenin, it was entirely necessary to come into contact with international capitalists. But this contact, at the same time, also implied serious struggle. The purpose of making this contact was to promote socialist construction in the Soviet.

Trotsky, however, took a completely opposite position. In his opinion, contacting international capitalists would inevitably mean falling under the control of the economy in the capitalist world and becoming its appendage. Thus the plan to build socialism in one country would be frustrated. According to Trotsky, making contact with international capitalists was equal to abandoning the revolution and socialism.

History has proved that Lenin was completely correct and Trotsky absolutely wrong. Today, we still need to follow the Leninist viewpoint. It is incorrect to struggle in an isolated way and refuse to make contact with international capitalists. However, views and deeds that neglect and abandon the necessary struggle when we are in contact with international capitalists are also incorrect. In short, contact and struggle are both necessary. The problem is whether we, members and cadres of the Communist Party, and, primarily, those leading cadres, will become corrupted in this struggle and fall captive to the bourgeoisie.

Comrades from Fujian Province have said: A corrupted party branch secretary who had been a party member for more than 30 years went so far as to say: "After following the Communist Party for several decades, I found only today that I was fooled." You see, it is obvious that he was fooled by capitalism. But he turned things upside down and said that he was fooled by the Communist Party. (laughter)

(Hu Qiaomu interposed: Foreign concessions in old China were not defined clearly in the treaties and China was unconsciously duped by foreigners. Bit by bit, the concessions ultimately became "countries inside a country.")

As I see it, it is indeed necessary for Guangdong Province to further review its experience in handling foreign economic work. There may be some major shortcomings in Guangdong's foreign economic work. For example, agricultural and sideline products were excessively purchased for export purposes at high prices in a spontaneous way and this led to shortages in the people's daily necessities. However, great quantities of daily consumer goods which were not needed by the local markets were then imported.

Some comrades may say that shortcomings are unavoidable. But I agree with only half of this opinion.... It is better that the central authorities say these words for you, but you...should not say them first.... Could it be possible that some of our comrades have erroneous ideas?

The advertisements broadcast by our central television station also talk about foreign watches which are "better than others" and "of world renown." This is nothing but publicity for the "superiority" of the capitalist system.

We should be determined to reduce the export of goods which are in short supply at home and imperatively needed for domestic consumption and which have been causing financial losses.

Your Guangdong Province retained nearly \$1.1 billion of foreign exchange in 1981. This is not a small figure.

Zhao Ziyang's speech:

We should be bold in making use of the current favorable international conditions and upholding the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home so as to speed up the development of our economy. At the same time, we should also realize that, under the new historical conditions, it is unavoidable that we face a struggle against the inroads of bourgeois ideology and the tendency of bourgeois liberalization.

Hu Qiaomu's speech:

The lowest crime rate in the whole country was the figure for 1956 -- .026 percent. In 1961, the figure was .069 percent; in 1978, .057 percent; in 1979, .066 percent; in 1980, .079 percent; in 1981, .091 percent.

As I see it, this problem is an important phenomenon reflecting the class struggle under the socialist system. The central authorities have pointed out -- and first of all, Comrade Xiaoping pointed out at the theoretical conference -- that class struggle still exists despite the fact that the exploiting class has been eliminated as a class. Quite a few people suspected and opposed this formulation. They asked how class struggle could still exist since the exploiting class had been eliminated. Some comrades in theoretical circles and even some friendly foreign personages have also raised this question. Some people have said that this question could be likened to the fact that bricks would remain after the wall was demolished.... It is certain that class struggle cannot be abolished at the current stage of socialism. A fairly long period of time is required to abolish class struggle and it is difficult to anticipate how long it will last.

Now we are facing the bourgeoisie from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan as well as from abroad. They want to erode and corrupt our ranks. They even want to change Guangdong into a place like Hong Kong. We must struggle against them as well. Apart from a small number of people who are running joint ventures with us, they are not under the control of the sovereignty of the PRC so we cannot use the method we used to deal with the national capitalists in 1952. Therefore, this struggle will take a long time.



I agree with the opinion just expressed by Comrade Zhongyi, but I want to make a revision of what he said about the climax of smuggling having abated. At present, that may be so (it has not even been at a low ebb). But I do not think it is so on a long-term basis, because there will be another greater climax in the future. If we recover Hong Kong and Macao, a large number of capitalists will become citizens of the PRC. Hong Kong and Macao are PRC territories, but the current system will be maintained and Hong Kong will remain a free harbor.

When two systems coexist in a country, this will inevitably give rise to a new situation which is extremely complicated. We must make sufficient preparations. Even if the Taiwan problem is to be settled only after a longer time, we should also make preparations. The reality of contact between Taiwan and the mainland is now gradually increasing. Guangdong is confronted with the Hong Kong and Macao problem and Fujian is confronted with the Taiwan problem. Therefore, we should not think that the climax can easily abate. During what is a fairly long historical period, this struggle will not shrink to a very small sphere.

When the Soviet Union adopted the "new economic policy," a social stratum was thus formed.... Then Stalin took a sudden turn and finished the "new economic policy." Now, the problems we are confronted with are different from those in the Soviet Union in those days and we cannot use the methods Stalin used.... Our policy of opening up to the outside world will continue for a long time.

MING PAO: CPC TO EXPEL 2 MILLION MEMBERS

HK051050 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "The CPC Will Dismiss 2 Million Party Members in Next Year's Party Rectification"]

[Text] The CPC is a party in power with 39 million members. However, after the turmoil of the "Cultural Revolution," it became terribly impure in ideology, work style and organization. Over the past few years, many opportunists and degenerate elements who decked themselves out as party members have made a lot of trouble and "undermined the foundation of socialism." They have brought shame on the Communist Party and created a bad impression among the people. For this reason, Hu Yaobang suggested in his report at the 12th CPC National Congress that, beginning from the second half of next year, the party take 3 years to rectify the party's work style and organization by stages and in groups.

Chen Yun, Huang Kecheng and Deng Yingchao of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection have earnestly advocated rectifying the party. They have discovered that in both the central and local authorities many party members and cadres have seriously violated laws and discipline. But since they have been protected by some cadres at higher levels, local prosecutorial organs can hardly do anything against them. Problems were usually solved only when the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection took up the matter. It is said that Huang Kecheng once revealed in his remarks that, during the coming party rectification, not only will the "five kinds of people" -- in addition to the "three kinds of people" who made their fortunes through rebellion; who engaged in beating, smashing and looting during the Cultural Revolution; and who were seriously influenced by factionalism there are also people who have opposed the four basic principles politically, ideologically and organizationally and resisted the present line, policies and principles; and people who have grovelled at the feet of capitalism, are keen on practicing capitalism and have been pursuing the bourgeois way of life -- be rejected from the leading bodies, but will also be expelled from the party if their cases are serious. He estimated that at least 2 million members will be cleared from the party.

Since the conclusion of the 12th CPC National Congress, while studying the Congress documents, penetrating discussions on party rectification have also been carried out in the central and local party, government and army organs. Reliable sources revealed that during the rectification common people will be urged to inform against erring party members, especially cadres. In order to dispel misgivings among the masses that they may suffer, retaliated, they will be allowed to drop their accusation letter, without signature, in special letter boxes to inform against party members who have committed offences or violated laws. Other sources said that if the property of the leaders is not consistent with their income, they will be investigated during the rectification.

**Impure Elements in Beijing's Party Organizations Who Joined the Party during the Cultural Revolution Must Be Resolutely Cleared Out**

Beijing has the largest number of party members in mainland China. Not counting those in various central party, government and army organs, there are 650,000 party members in this city.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, has said: "Of the 650,000 party members in Beijing, 340,000 -- that is, more than half of them -- joined the party after the Cultural Revolution began. Due to the sabotage carried out during the 10 years of turmoil and the influence of bourgeois ideology, there really exists within the party an impurity of the party's ideology, work style and organization.

- "1. There are 'three kinds of people' among the party members.
- "2. Some party members have engaged in graft, embezzlement, profiteering and speculation.
- "3. Some party members are influenced by the bourgeois ideology of ultraliberalism.
- "4. Some party members are fond of practicing factionalism, 'entering by the back door' and disrupting unity.

All this has created a very bad impression among the people. For this reason, it is necessary to rectify the party."

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